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VOL. XXIII NO. 139 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY JUNE 12, 1935 FOURTEEN PAGES

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Advances On Gold Bullion To Be Suspended

Bank Of France Move Against Speculation

PARIS REACTION TO LONDON DECISION

Effect In New York May Lead To Exchange Stabilisation

(SPECIAL CABLE)

PARIS, June 11.

With a view to curbing speculation which is already declining, the Bank of France has decided to suspend advances on gold bullion, but the coming into operation of the decision is not hitherto stated.

SUSPENSION OF ADVANCES ON GOLD BULLION

(Special Cable.)

PARIS, June 11.

The decision of the Bank of France shortly to suspend advances on gold bullion was reached after a Conference between the Minister of Finance M. Regnier and the Governor of the Bank, M. Tannery. The suspension is considered closely connected with the Bank of England's action last week requesting the London Banks and bullion dealers to refrain from forward dealing in gold for speculative account. The practice of borrowing on gold and buying gold forward are regarded detrimental to the technical defence of the exchange. It is believed in some quarters that the agreement reached between Paris and London may possibly lead New York to eradicate private gold speculation and in measures being taken that may be destined to prepare the way for a general understanding on the exchange rates prior to "de facto" stabilisation.

STOP PRESS

RESTORATION OF GREEK MONARCHY

ATHENS, June 11.

The situtions in regard to the question of restoration of the monarchy as affected by the result of the general election was clarified by Gen. Kondylis, Minister for War, who states that a Plebiscite will be held to afford the people an opportunity on registering their definite opinion. Politics and restoration are quite separate matters. Hence undue importance should not be attached to the indifferent successes at the polls obtained by out-and-out Monarchist Party led by Gen. Metaxas which has mistakenly made restoration the main issue. —Reuter.

DEPRIVED OF GERMAN NATIONALITY

BERLIN, June 11.

The list of 38 Germans deprived of German Nationality by a decree issued by the Minister of the Interior to-night includes Dr. Hilferding, Minister of Finance in the Stresemann Cabinet, Viktor Schiff, former chief editor of "Vorwaerts", also the well-known Socialist or Communist writers, Bert Brecht, Dr. Kurt, Hiller, Baron Von Zedlitzneukirch, and Fraulein Erikamann, daughter of the Novelist Thomasmann.

Property in Germany owned by the persons in the list is confiscated.—Reuter.

PANIC IN KASHMIR

State Communique Traces Cause To "April Fool" In Local Paper

SRINAGAR, (Kashmir) June 11.

The Kashmir Government in a communique says:—

Reports are appearing in the press that panic is prevailing in Kashmir owing to a rumour that the bursting of the Shankaracharya Takht hill will cause a tremendous earthquake at Srinagar. At ordinary times such rumours might be ignored but the recent calamitous earthquake at Quetta gives such alarmist rumours an unpleasant air of verisimilitude resulting in panic amongst inhabitants and visitors.

"APRIL FOOL JOKE

The genesis of the rumour seems to be an "April fool" joke published by a local newspaper which gave on April 1 a warning of volcanic eruption purporting to emanate from Sir Robert Macfield "F.R.G.S. a famous Geologist who is on a tour." Enquiries have failed to elicit any facts about this gentleman, whose very existence is a myth. When taken to task for publishing reports of future disaster (which was to happen between 15th July and 15th August) the paper expressed regret for the insertion of what has proved to be a cruel hoax.

EDITOR'S REGRET

On April 30 the editor wrote: "Many people have congratulated us on our originality and ingenuity and we are sorry if the joke caused fright in some quarters." Thee prophecy was based neither on astrological calculations nor geological observations and the authority upon whom it was fathered did not exist.

This note is issued in the hope that the account given of the origin of the rumour will dispel unnecessary fears.—A. P.

GLUT MONEY FOR INVESTMENT

130 Millions Subscribed For 4 Million Loan

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, June 11.

That glut money is available for investment was evidenced by the fact that 130 million sterling were subscribed for the four million three per cent. loan offered by the Manchester Corporation. Applicants for 10,000 sterling worth of stock were only allotted 300.

SHAM LAL BAILED OUT

LYALLPUR, June 10.

Mr. Sham Lal, ex-President of the Naujuwan Bharat Sabha who was recently convicted and sentenced to 1 year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 and also ordered to furnish a security of good behaviour orf 3 years, has been bailed out by the Sessions Judge.—United Press.

BURMA-YUNNAN FRONTIER

Commission To Commence Work In November

(SPECIAL CABLE)

GENEVA, June 11.

Aras, formerly Tewfik Rushdi Bey, Turkish President of the League Council has been appointed with Col. Frederick Iselin, Swiss engineer, as neutral Chairman on the boundary Commission for Burma Yunnan. Col. Iselin has served in a similar capacity on the Iraq Syria Frontier delimitation. The proposed Commission will begin work on the spot early in November.

MRS. ZUTSHI'S WIRE TO VICEROY'S SECRETARY

Ready To Take Charge Of Quetta Patients At Allahabad

ALLAHABAD, June 11.

Mrs. Ladorani Zutshi, formerly Punjab Congress President, now settled in Allahabad, has wired to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy as follows:—

"Anxious to serve Quetta injured. Arranged full service of two private hospitals here. Fifty beds ready. On receipt of information will take charge of patients from Allahabad station."—A. P.

RANGOON MAYOR AND QUETTA RELIEF

RANGOON, June 10.

The Mayor of Rangoon proposes to inaugurate a fund for relief of sufferers in the earthquake disaster in Quetta and surrounding districts and he is calling a public meeting for this purpose in the Corporation Council Chamber on Thursday evening.—A. P.

PUNJAB GOVT.'S CONTRIBUTION

Sums Earmarked For Various Districts In Province

LYALLPUR, June 11.

It is understood that Rs. 1,00,000 contributed by the Punjab Government to the Viceroy's Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund, has been ear-marked to be spent in various districts of the province.

Out of this amount Lyallpur will get Rs. 5,000 while Multan and Lahore will get Rs. 10,000 each.—United Press.

GUJRANWALA PREPARES FOR RELIEF

Municipality Grants Rs. 1,000

GUJRANWALA, June 10.

Four well-equipped Medical Centres have been set up at private cost and a large number of seriously injured Quetta refugees are expected here. Both officials and non-officials are taking keen interest in the relief work.

At an emergent general meeting of the Municipal Committee held here heart-felt sympathy for the Quetta sufferers was recorded and a sum of Rs. 1,000 for relief was sanctioned.

The meeting was then adjourned as a mark of sympathy for the Quettta sufferers and respect for those who had lost their lives in the tragedy.—United Press.

QUETTA REFUGEES FOR KAPURTHALA

KAPURTHALA, June 10.

The Quetta refugees are pouring in almost daily. The local organisations have arranged to receive the injured at the railway station and to render them all possible help.

A relief party will also leave for Quetta on receipt of permission from the Government to enter the stricken area.—United Press.

KAMALA NEHRU AT VIENNA

Dr. Neumann's Advice Sought For Further Treatment

CALCUTTA, June 11.

A message received by the "United Press" from Vienna by to-day's Air Mail, states that Mrs. Kamala Nehru accompanied by Miss Indira Nehru and Dr. Atal, arrived at Vienna from Trieste on the morning of the 4th instant.

They were given a right royal reception at the station by the Indian colony in Vienna, headed by Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose who came out of the sanatorium and proceeded straight to the station for this purpose.

Mrs. Nehru and party were taken to the Bristol Hotel where she will stay till the examination is completed.

Dr. NEUMANN'S ADVICE SOUGHT

Prof. Neumann, who treated Sj. Subhas Bose for sometime, was to have examined Mrs. Nehru on June 6. The question whether Mrs. Nehru would have to be operated upon or treated medically would depend on Prof. Neumann's advice. In the latter case she will probably go to Switzerland and in the former case she might go to Berlin.—United Press.

'KEEP EXPENSES DOWN'

Instructions To Ry. Companies As Sequel To Fall Of Earnings

SIMLA, June 11.

The Associated Press understands that in view of the fact that railway earnings have decreased by three-quarter crore in two months as compared with estimates for the coming year, the railway administrations have been addressed to keep down expenses especially such as have been sanctioned on the basis of anticipated increases in earnings.

The Chief Commissioner and Financial Commissioner of Railways are shortly visiting Madras, Calcutta and Bombay to discuss capital programme with railway agents and also to review the situation as regards railway traffic.—A. P.

BATAVIA'S 'NO' TO ITALY

Labour Recruitment For Somaliland Aerodrome Refused

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, June 11.

The Batavia Government has refused the Italian Consul permission to recruit several thousand natives for building aerodrome in Somaliland as it is contrary to the established policy in connection with the recruitment of native labour.

BEST DEPUTATION TO GERMANY

Prince Of Wales Blesses British Legion Proposal

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, June 11.

The proposal to send a deputation of the British Legion to Germany had his commendation, said the Prince of Wales, addressing the British Legion Conference. The Prince said he felt there could be no more suitable body to stretch forth the hand of friendship to Germany than we exservicemen who fought them in the Great War and had not forgotten all about that.

The Prince added sending the deputation was brought up in the conversation with the President, Maj.-Gen. Maurice.

FIRE IN BEAWAR BOOK-SHOP

BEAWAR, June 11.

A serious fire occurred gutting the Popular House (Book-sellers), Limited this morning. It is stated that some of his servants informed Mr. Ramswarup Misra, the manager of the firm, that smoke is coming out of the building, Mr. Misra hastened to the shop and found that his neighbours were trying to control the spreading fire.

With great difficulty the fire could be controlled before it could do much damage to property. The account books and other stationery articles of the firm were destroyed.

The cause of the fire is not yet known.—United Press.

Veteran Peasant Patriots' Welcome To Rajen Babu

Purses And Addresses Galore To Congress President In Nasik District

(From Our Correspondent.)

SATARA, (By Mail).

Kisans of Baglan Taluka, who had organised mass forest satyagraha in the first Civil Disobedience campaign accorded a rousing reception to the Congress President when he arrived here on Saturday morning.

Babuji addressed a huge meeting of the peasants on the river bank, when an address and a purse of Rs. 200 was presented to him on behalf of the Taluka. The Congress President, in simple Hindi, explained the ideology and programme of the Congress and exhorted the masses to follow it.

This being the last programme of the President in Nasik District, Mr. Shankarrao Deo, the president of the M.P.C.C., thanked the public of the district for their contribution to the purse fund and the loyalty they showed to the Congress.

In 40 hours, Babuji travelled 300 miles in the district; more than 75,000 persons, most of whom were peasants, heard the message of the Congress from the lips of the President of the organisation.

The District contributed more than Rs. 2,000 to the purse fund.

CO-ORDINATION IN RELIEF WORK

Lyallpur's Successful Move

LYALLPUR, June 10.

Efforts to unite the various societies working for the relief of Quetta sufferers have succeeded and a strong influential body representing the Sanatan Dharam Sabha, Arya Samaj and Singh Sabha has been formed and has taken up the control of all relief work. This body has undertaken collection funds and supply of the requirements of the victims in hospitals or at homes.

The Sanatan Dharam Mahabir Dal, Lyallpur and other Volunteer Associations have placed their services at the disposal of this Committee.

So far more than 30 refugees have arrived at Lyallpur from Quetta, out of whom 10 or 12 have been admitted in the Civil Hospital. The hospital authorities have arranged for the accommodation of 100 patients and have informed the higher authorities to send the patients whenever they desire to do so.

The local Relief Committee and Sanatan Dharam Mahabir Dal are giving every possible assistance to the hospital authorities.—United Press.

Rajen Babu Cancels Maharashtra Tour

TO CONSULT MAHATMA ON QUETTA BAN

Leaders Take Serious View Of Govt. Attitude

(FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)

The persistent refusal of the Government of India, to allow accredited Indian leaders to visit the 'Quake area in Baluchistan and study the situation on the spot, has created a great stir among the public. The flimsy excuses put forward by the Government in refusing permission to the General Secretaries of the Indian National Congress and the reply of the Home Department of the Government of India to the President of the Congress has left the people guessing as to what exactly is behind the present attitude of the Government regarding the Quetta situation. It is freely stated that the present policy of the Government is being pursued mainly from the military point of view without adequate heed being paid to other important considerations.

OBVIOUS DIFFERENCE.

The difference between Bihar and Quetta is obvious. While the Government sought and got Congress co-operation to the fullest extent in Bihar, the Government have been definitely on the move to isolate Quetta from the rest of the country, just at present at least.

This attitude of the Government has had its reactions on the minds of the public, and those who have compared the figures of funds raised for Bihar and for Quetta can know what is the reason behind. People are not satisfied with the explanations given by the Government for not allowing accredited Indian leaders into the earthquake area and see things for themselves.

WHAT IS THE MOTIVE?

Besides, while the Government's response for the 'Quake relief in Bihar was no doubt good, people want to know what is behind the Government sanctioning ten lakhs for the Quetta Relief and getting the British Government to sanction 50,000 sterling. Is it merely because Quetta is a Military Station?

The Congress leaders seem to be taking a serious view of the question. The Congress President, Babu Rajendra Prasad, is engaged in consulting his collegues about the attitude of the Congress towards the Government non-co-operation in Quetta Relief work.

Since the calling off of the Civil Disobedience Movement, the Congress and its leaders have been co-operating with the Government, in practically every matter, and the present attitude of the Government has made the Congress leaders think, and think seriously, about their attitude they should take.

RAJEN BABU TO TALK WITH MAHATMA.

In this connection it is understood that Babu Rajendra Prasad is cancelling his Maharashtra tour, is reaching Wardha soon to consult Mahatma Gandhi regarding the 'Quake situation. After that he is reaching Bombay before the end of this week, and will hold consultations with the local Congress leaders, who have been in communication with him regarding the Quetta question. In this connection it is significant to note that Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, who was in the plague area in Borsad Taluka, has come down to Bombay, and it is understood that he will be consulted by the Congress President before he takes any action regarding the Quetta question.

NON-OFFICIAL RELIEF COMMITTEE.

While they are engaged on the one hand in dealing with the question of the Government's attitude towards Congress leaders' entry into Quetta, it is understood that the Congress President is engaged in the formation of a Non-official Relief Committee, which will operate from Karachi and render relief to the refugees who are conveyed out of the 'quake area. The Committee will consist of prominent Indian leaders, besides the Congress leaders. After a stay for a day in Bombay, Babu Rajendra Prasad will proceed to Karachi in connection with the relief work.

AMERICAN FUND FOR QUETTA

Rajen Babu Authorises Dr. H. Mujumdar For N. York Collections

CALCUTTA, June 11.

In response to a suggestion made by Dr. Manek Anklesaria, who recently returned to India after 15 years' stay in America, where he took a prominent part in counteracting anti-Indian propaganda, about raising funds from the Indian residents and American sympathisers for Quetta Relief, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, has wired authorising Dr. Haridas Majumdar, the founder of the "India to-day and to-morrow Society", New York, and the author of "Gandhi Vs. Empire" to do the needful on this behalf and to send the collections to the General Secretary, All-India Congress Committee.—United Press.

SUBHAS BOSE FOR KARLSBAD

Advised Further Treatment For Intestinal Condition

CALCUTTA, June 11.

The latest report about Sj. Subhas Bose's condition shows that he is improving steadily though the post-operative discomforts continue, but these need not cause any anxiety.

He is able now to walk about with help of the abdominal belt. Sj Bose has been advised to go to Karlsbad for a course of treatment to improve the intestinal condition whereto he goes shortly.—United Press.

Moga Gets Ready

MOGA, June 10.

A representative meeting of the citizens of Moga was held under presidentship of Lala Baulat Ram, Municipal Commissioner, when it was decided to organise relief work for the sufferers who were coming to Moga. Rs. 225 were collected on the spot.

Various Sub-Committees were formed for collecting funds and making other arrangements.—United Press.

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SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

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BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under : "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

1. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted for Overseas:—Assistant Surgeons, Competent Stenographers, Qualified Accountants, Cashiers, Civil and Mechanical Engineers and Draughtsmen. Apply with original certificates to P. Dubash & Co., Government Recruiting Contractors, 285, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay. (4345).

Wanted Graduate with Chemistry and Mathematics having not less than 5 years' experience of mill-work including erection, fitting and overhauling of machinery, to work as Junior Assistant in the Textile Manufactures Department of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Matunga, Bombay. Salary Rs. 110-10-170. One year's probation. Apply to the Principal & Secretary, immediately. (1206).

Wanted influential gentlemen to work as District Organisers on pay and commission for each district of C. P. and Berar. Those who can produce satisfactory business need only apply stating age, experience and business expected with credentials to the Asian Assurance Co., Ltd., Asian Building, Bombay. (1203).

Wanted—A House Surgeon M. B. B. S. for Labour Union Hospital. Pay Rs. 100|-, with free quarters. Apply, Dr. A. N. Tankaria, Medical Officer, Labour Union Hospital, Ahmedabad. (1198).

Wanted experienced B.A.L.T. as Incharge, Female Teachers' Training school. Pay Rs. 150—10—250. Experienced High School and Anglo Vernacular Middle passed as Head and Assistant mistresses, pay Rs. 60—3—90, Rs. 40—1—50—1—60 respectively. Possibility of these grades being improved as Rs. 60—3—90—6—120 and Rs. 40—3—70—4—90 respectively but not guaranteed. Appointments on a year's probation in the first instance. Provident Fund benefits after confirmation. Only female candidates need apply. Applications should reach the undersigned before June 30, 1935. Director of Education, Government of Jodhpur, Jodhpur. (1193)

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To Let—A Spacious Bungalow No. 182, 186, Khetwadi Lane, No. 11, suitable for Theatrical Parties. Also Rooms at Sri Hari Nivas, Gowalia Tank and at Sri Harisadan, near Prarthana Samaj, Charni Road. Apply to Purshottam Govindji, 62-66, Vithalwadi, Telephone No. 23518. (4346).

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Do you like to be a Doctor within 6 months? Does not matter whether you are an under matric. Do you understand English? We provide you with posts on Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 a month, when you secure a diploma from our college. We give L.M.H., M.B.H. and M.D.H. diplomas. Apply for prospectus, Principal B. H. College, 11|1, Lower Range, Bullygung, Calcutta. (4349).

Apply early. Admission closes soon, prominent staff. Special evening classes. City Homoeopathic Medical College (Regd.), Kesharbag, Vincent Road, Dadar. (4343).

Learn:—Electrical and Radio Engineering. City and Guilds London Diplomas. Low charges. Recognised instructions. Prospectus on three annas stamps. Bombay Technical Institute, Bombay 10 (4318).

Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution, established 1898 by Gopaldas Laldas. Expert individual training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy. Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. (4322)

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Deccan High School, Thakoordwar prepares students for Matriculation. This year eight out of fourteen passed. Sixth standard failed students admitted to Seventh. Eminently successful coaching. Second languages including Gujarathi taught. (1177).

H. P. T. College, Nasik—B..A. Hons. and Pass in English, Sanskrit, Marathi, History and Economics. Gujarati Pass and Philosophy Pass. Second Languages for F. Y. A. and Inter Arts Sanskrit, French and Persian. College Fees Rs. 60 per term. Library and Gymkhana Fees Rs. 7. Hostel rent Rs. 24 and Rs. 18. Vegetarian and Non-vegetarian Kitchens. Names are registered from the 1st of June 1935 on payment of Rs. 10 as admission fee. Send Ans. 6 for Prospectus and Admission Form. T. A. Kulkarni, Principal. (1160).

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Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

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Applications are invited from gentlemen of ability, energy and influence to represent as Chief Agents in Bombay Presidency and Central Provinces for the Taj Insurance Co., Ltd., the first Life Office in Northern India to declare a handsome Bonus after its third working period. Terms highly attractive. Commission continues on retirement or death. Apply in confidence to the General Manager, Taj Insurance Co., Ltd., 54, The Mall, Lahore. (1153)

121. DAILY WANTS.

Egyptian Jam made from ripe Popaiyas most beneficial to health can be had from Perry & Co., Grant Road, J. B. Irani Crawford Market and Manu Stores, Gunbow Street, Fort. (1178).

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Autograph Albums, Birthday Cards, Dictionaries, Atlases School Exercise Books, Wireless and Cinema Magazines, Photo Frame, Old Magazines As. 4. King Co.'s near Central Bank, Bombay. (4350).

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Carrons Tea is a new profit for you. Stocks in all grades are ready at all times at very moderate rates. Carrons is the seal of quality and buyers have been throughout appreciating the very best value they receive for their money. These are from the choicest gardens of Nilgiris and being grown on a very high elevation, the flavour and aroma is unsurpassed—are available in packets, tins and aluminium lined Imperial Chests of varying capacities to suit your needs. Ask your grocer to supply you Carrons Tea to-day or a postcard to advertisers will bring you samples and rates free, without obligation. Carrons (India) Ltd., Post Box 453, Madras.

(4337)

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THE INDUSTRIAL AND PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 20th June to 4th July, 1935, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries & Managers.
Bombay, 12th June, 1935.
1213

S.S. "SHUNKO MARU."

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed of her arrival here on 11th June, 1935, from Japan via ports en route and requested to present Bills of Lading for counter-signature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing Shed.

T. HIROSE,
Manager,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Public Notices

WANTED

A DISTRICT ENGINEER for the District Board of Saran on a salary of Rs. 800-40-1,000 on probation for two years plus travelling allowance at the first class rate according to the rules in force. None need apply who is not qualified as per Bengal Government Notification No. 3334 L.S.G. dated 20th December, 1901, as amended by Bihar and Orissa Government Notification No. 12... L.S. G.R. dated 14-8-28 reproduced at page 607 of the Roy Chaudhury's L.S.G. Reference Book (Revised Edition) and further amended by Bihar and Government Notification No. 545 L.S.G.R. dated 20-5-35. The candidate must state his previous experience and age. Application should be submitted in a sealed and Registered cover, addressed to the undersigned and superscribed "Application for appointment of District Engineer." Each application must be accompanied by all the necessary certificates and testimonials in original required by the rules, published under the Government Notification above referred to with a suitable envelope addressed and sufficiently stamped for registration, in which they can be returned in the event of the application being unsuccessful. The candidates should also give their telegraphic addresses in their applications. The selected candidate will have to join at once, and shall have to occupy the bungalow reserved for the District Engineer on a monthly rent of 10 per cent of his salary.

No travelling allowance will be paid to any candidate if called for an interview, or for joining the appointment after selection. Canvassing will be considered a disqualification. The last date up to which applications can be received is 30th June, 1935.

J. N. SINHA,
Chairman, District Board,
Saran.
1207

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 1799 of 1934.

SIRDAR PHIROZE HOSHANG DASTUR & Anr. .... Plaintiffs.
vs.
MOTIBAI, widow of Abdul Husein Essabhoy Thanawalla and Ors. .. Defendants.

To,
KHATIZABAI, daughter of Essabhoy Sheikh Tyeb, the 4th Defendant herein.

Madam,

TAKE NOTICE that you are hereby required to appear on THURSDAY, the 20th day of June, 1935, at 11 o'clock forenoon (S.T.) either in person or by Advocate and show cause if any you have against the plaintiffs' application for a final Decree for sale under Order XXXIV, Rule 5, of the Code of Civil Procedure and for the following orders:—

(1) That the property situate at Mirza Street in Bombay described in the Preliminary Decree herein, dated 30th January, 1935, be sold by public Auction and the nett sale proceeds be applied in payment of the amount due to the Plaintiffs under the said Preliminary Decree together with subsequent interest at 6 per cent and subsequent costs.

(2) That the Plaintiffs be given liberty to bid at such sale and to set off the purchase price against the amount due to them if the property is purchased by them.

(3) For leave to the Plaintiffs to apply for a Decree for the balance against the estate of the deceased Mortgagor Abdul Hussein Essabhoy Thanawalla, if the said sale proceeds are insufficient to pay and discharge the amount due and payable to them as aforesaid.

(4) That the Plaintiffs' costs of this application and the final Decree for sale and the carrying out of the said Decree be tacked on to their mortgage debt and for such other order as to the Court may seem fit.

Affidavit of Tapidas Balkissondas Mehta affirmed on the 2nd day of May, 1935, will be used in support of the said application.

Dated this 10th day of June, 1935.

A. B. SUTARIA,
For Messrs. Dastur & Co.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
1208

Public Notices

B. Y. L. NAIR HOSPITAL DENTAL COLLEGE, BOMBAY 8.

THIRD ANNUAL SESSION OPENS ON MONDAY, JULY 1ST, 1935.

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A Diploma of L. D. Sc. (Bombay) will be awarded after an examination by the Examining Board of the College. Registration opens from JUNE 10th.

For Prospectus please Apply to: Dr. V. M. DESAI, The DEAN, B. Y. L. Nair Hospital Dental College Near Central Station, Lamington Road (North) BOMBAY 8.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai HAMABAI JEHANGIR SETT and Bai PIROJBAI RUSTOMJI BATLIWALLA, Executrixes of the late Jehangir C. Sett and Messrs. BOMONJI P. SETHNA. DADABHOY PIROJSHA SETHNA, FARROKH E. BHARUCHA, KAIKHUSHROO HEERJI WADIA and KARL J. KHANDALAWALLA, Executors of the late Sorabji C. Sett of Bombay Parsi inhabitants have contracted to sell the under mentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in to or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, easement or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at New Bansilal Building, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same (if any) will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY:—

FIRSTLY:—All that piece of land with messuages and buildings standing thereon situate on the South West side of the Road No. 10 on the Agripada Estate of the Board in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, which piece of land has been computed to contain a total area of (1603) One thousand six hundred and three square yards be the same more or less and bounded on the North East by Road No. 10 aforesaid on the South-East by a service passage on the South-West by Plot No. 61 of the said estate and on the North-West by Road No. 8 of the said estate and is delineated on the plan drawn on the Indenture of Lease, dated the Twenty-first day of July, One thousand nine hundred and eight and thereon surrounded by a red boundary line and which said piece of land forms a portion of the lands vested in the Board and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3527 (1) and are assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 4103 (6) Street No. formerly 59 but now 29 and 3 and are now in the occupation of the Assignors.

SECONDLY:—All that piece of land containing 13.33 Thirteen decimal point thirty-three square yards or thereabouts situate and being Plot No. 125 of the Board's West Agripada Estate and bounded, on the North East by Plot No. 59 of the said estate, on the South-East by land of the Board laid out as a service passage over which no rights are granted by the Indenture of Lease, dated Twelfth day of October One thousand nine hundred and fifteen on the South West and part of the North-West by Plot No. 61 of the said estate and on the remainder of the North West by Plot No. 58 aforesaid together with the store room erected thereon and which premises are now in the occupation of the assignees and form a portion of the premises bearing New Survey No. 3527 and are assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 4103 (5A), Street No. 59A and which said premises are delineated on the plan drawn on the Indenture of Lease dated Twelfth day of October One thousand nine hundred and fifteen and thereon surrounded by a red verge line.

Dated this 11th day of June 1935.

KHARAS & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1209.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Bombay Education Society, a Company registered at Bombay under the Indian Companies Act 1913 and having its registered Office at Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay and the Bombay Diocesan Trust Association, Limited, a Company registered at Bombay under the Indian Companies Act 1913 and having its registered Office at St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in to or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease easement or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at New Bansilal Building Bruce Street Fort, Bombay or to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same (if any) will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

First:—ALL that piece or parcel of vacant land, situate on the west side of Parel Road Byculla in the City and Island and registration, Sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 908.16 sq. yards or thereabouts and bounded on the North by land belonging to the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, on the East by Parel Road aforesaid on the West partly by land belonging to the first vendors and partly by land belonging to the second vendors and on the south by the land secondly herein described and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 2/1491 (part) of Byculla Division.

Secondly:—ALL that piece or parcel of vacant land, situate on the West side of Parel Road, Byculla, in the City and Island and registration Sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 594.42 square yards or thereabouts and bounded, on the North by the land first herein described, on the East by Parel Road aforesaid and on the West and on the South by land belonging to the second vendors and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1491 (part) of Byculla Division.

Dated this 11th day of June, 1935.

KHARAS & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1210.

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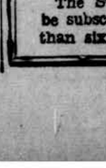

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India's Greatest National Dramatist

Agha Hashar Kashmiri Devoted Life To Cause Of Samajic Reforms And Dharmic Revival

The Joint Secretary of the Agha Hashar Memorial Committee, Lahore, writes:

The Agha Hashar Memorial Committee of Lahore has fixed June 30, 1935 as the All-India Agha Hashar Day.

Agha Hashar Kashmiri, popularly called the "Indian Shakespeare" and "Eastern Ibsen," was the greatest national dramatist of modern India. He was a great scholar of comparative religions and a life-long student of the cultures, languages, and literatures of the various peoples of India. His knowledge of the dramatic lore of the West and East as well as of Sanskrit, Persian, Arabic, Urdu, Hindi, Gujarati, Marathi was not only comprehensive but also very critical. This made him an authority on the cultures and psychology of the peoples of India.

Agha Hashar used his extraordinary artistic talents and vast knowledge for the progress of Hindi and Urdu literatures in general and of Indian drama and social emancipation in particular.

Samajic Reforms

Agha Hashar began his dramatic career at Bombay and spent 20 years of his youth in this city. He then passed the larger part of his mature years in Calcutta and devoted his entire life to the cause of 'Samajic' reforms, Dharmic revival and re-interpretation.

His monumental works on Hindu religious history and cultures won the admiration of eminent Hindu princes as well as great pandits and leaders of thought. His "Sita Banbas" and "Ramayan", "Bhagat Surdas," and "Madhur Murli" (a forceful defence and interpretation of the life, teachings, and philosophy of Sri Rama and Sri Krishna) and other Dharmic plays are immortal works of art. The Sanskrit pandits of Allahabad and Benares have paid glowing tributes for these works to the Indian Shakespeare.

Great Social Dramas

The great social dramas of Agha Hashar Kashmiri e.g. "Toorki Hoor," "Gharib-ki-Dunnia," "Ankh-ka-Nasha," "Pahla Pyar," "Smaj-ka-Shikar," have shook the very heart of Hindustan. They have roused the social conscience of Mother India.

The semi-historic plays of Agha Hashar, e.g., "Rustom and Sohrab" Yahoodi-ki-Larki," "Sharwan Kumar," "Akbar," and "A'aj," show his great insight into the meaning of the history of the past, the conditions of the present and the prospects of the future.

The net result of Agha Hashar Kashmiri's life work is that India can raise her head in pride before the whole world an say that she is not behind or below any Western or Eastern nation in respect of the dramatic art and literature. That is the achievement of the Indian Shakespeare and the Eastern Ibsen.

Free and independent nations give state recognition to the talents and services of their dramatists, actors and men of letters. India is not free, so her Government seldom awards any state recognition to the work of writers in Hindi, Urdu and Bengali.

Joint Appeal

It is, however, a matter of great satisfaction to see that the prominent Hindu and Muslim leaders of the Punjab including L. Duni Chand, Pt. K. Santanam, R. B. Mukand Lal Puri, Mr. M. C. Mehra, Mr Pearey Mohan Dattatraya, Editor of the "Tribune," Pt. Karm Chand Editor "Paras," Dr. Sir Mohd Iqbal, Mr. Gauri Shankar Editor "Millap," Mr. Wazir Chand Editor "Partap," Dr. Khalifa Shuzzauddin, Maulana Zafar Ali, Dr. Saiffuddin Ketchlew, Khan Bahadur Haji Rahim Buksh, Secretary All-India Muslim Conference, Maulanas Ghulam Rasul Mihar, and Abdul Majid Salik of "Inqlab," Akhtar Ali Khan of 'Zamindar," Syed Habib Shah of 'Giyasast," Pt. Jewan Lal Kapoor, Sardar Partab Singh and many others have issued a joint appeal to the various peoples of India to unite their hands in celebrating the All-India Agha Hashar Day on 30th June, 1935.

Programme

The programme of the Agha Hashar Day includes adjournment of the meetings of the Municipal Committees of big cities like Lahore, Delhi, Allahabad, Lucknow, Benaras, and of Corporations of Calcutta and Bombay, and memorial meetings of the general public.

It is hoped the Municipal Committees of Lahore, Delhi, Allahabad, Lucknow and Benaras; the Corporations of Calcutta and Bombay will readily respond to the joint appeal and observe the Agha Hashar Day on or before the 30th June, 1935.

Hashar Day Programme

The following is the Programme of the All-India Agha Hashar Day (Saturday June 30).

The programme of the All-India Agha Hashar Day is as follows:—

(1) Municipal Committees and Corporations should adjourn their meetings and pass condolence resolutions on or before June 16.

(2) Memorial Meetings should be held in all big cities.

(3) A symposium should be arranged on the subject of the Art and Literature of Agha Hashar Kashmiri.

(4) Permanent Memorial Committee should be formed to work for setting up a fitting memorial.

(5) All studios, Theatrical and Film Companies and Distributors offices should observe June 30, as a holiday.

(6) All cinema shows at 8 p.m. in the night of June 30, should stop their programme, switch off their lights, and observe 3 minutes' silence in the memory of the national dramatist.

(7) Before announcing 3 minutes' silence, cinema Managers should exhibit on the screen of all cinemas the following memorial slides.

"Please observe 3 minutes' silence in memory of the Indian Shakespeare Agha Hashar Kashmiri the national dramatist of India who died on the 28th April, 1935 at Lahore."

(8) Societies and clubs, if they see it feasible may arrange to stage some suitable parts of Agha Hashar's social dramas or comic plays which have a hearing upon modern Indian life.

I. L. O. Director's Report

The Director of the I.L.O. Mr Harold Butler, has issued his annual Report which is to be submitted to the Session of the International Labour Conference opening at Geneva on 4 June.

Estimating the progress made towards recovery throughout the year, Mr. Butler considers that on the whole 1934 marked a distinct advance over 1933. The world's economic life has been running in smoother and deeper channels. At the same time, it is still far from having returned to the broad even flow of real prosperity. Recovery is in fact still superficial rather than fundamental. International trade is very little if any better than in 1933. Immense reserves of capital still remain stagnant and sterile. The springs of international lending are still practically dried up. The world as a whole is still groping its way painfully and fearfully. Nearly all the progress so far accomplished has been the result of national effort and its effects have been mainly confined to the national field. Certain indications may suggest that the limits of national effort are being reached and that further progress can be attained only by setting the international machine once more in smooth harmonious operation.

From the point of view of social policy, however, the past year has been of exceptional importance. It has confirmed some of the tendencies which had been gradually gaining strength since the onset of the depression and by so doing has demonstrated the radical change which is coming over social thinking. It is clear that modern civilised communities will not brook the destruction of their economic and social security. It has come to be the business of Governments to intervene in the general interest of society where the old self-regulating economy has failed to guarantee the maintenance of social well being. The very security of the State is now seen to depend not only upon the inviolability of its frontiers but upon its ability to provide an orderly and sufficient existence to all classes of its citizens. The demand for Government action has been reinforced by the patent fact that in the modern world not only need no one starve but there is actually a superabundance of food and raw material in relation to the visible consumption. The farmer is unable to secure the just reward of his labour though millions are starving or grossly undernourished. This paradox has sunk deep into the popular consciousness and has probably done more than anything else to destroy popular faith in the "self-regulating" economic system. That it should be left to the caprice of some obscure law, which apparently does not function, to distribute the plenty which exists does not seem tolerable, particularly in the light of the spectacular triumphs achieved by science and method in other spheres of human activity. It therefore now seems reasonable to expect Governments to devote the same energy, ingenuity and attention to the provision of the elementary needs of feeding, clothing and shelter on a civilied scale as to the provision of air communications, wireless services and elaborate systems of national defence.

The revelation of this profound psychological change is perhaps the outstanding lesson of the present depression. Instead of being at the mercy of the winds and tides of economic vicissitude, the "national standard of living" is being more and more considered as something almost inalienable, which must stand in the forefront of the pre-occupations of the State. This is the real source of the demand for "planning." "Planning" is no longer looked upon simply as a means to greater efficiency, which will achieve greater production or procure a larger share of the world's markets. Its primary objective is social, to guarantee not only greater wealth but its better distribution, to eliminate waste not only of material but also of human values.

Mr. Butler proceeds to estimate the measure of recovery achieved, in the light of the reductions effected in unemployment in the various countries. Of the world as a whole it may be stated that there was a general improvement in 1934 as against 1933. This improvement is not attributable to any single measure but to a variety of different measures, and in this connection the Director examines and discusses various remedies for unemployment—insurance and relief, public works reduction of hours, organisation of industry and financial policy.

Mr. Butler then proceeds to discuss the effect on the I.L.O. of the "keener social consciousness" discernible throughout the world. As regards ratifications of Conventions, the year 1934 witnessed progress well above the average. Some of the most striking results achieved by the Organisation have been in the field of social insurance, which, far from being destroyed by the depression, has acquired from it a greater impetus.

Summing up the outlook for the future the Director says: "The history of the Organisation shows that it has already proved capable of continuous adaptation. It has come through the darkest period of reaction against the ideas of international fellowship which presided at its birth. There are signs that the ebb is slackening and the flood tide setting in. The objectives for which the Organisation was created are steadily assuming greater prominence in the minds of men. With the growing complety of economic regulation it will be called upon to meet new demands and to shoulder heavier responsibilities. Its past record is the best earnest of its capacity to rise to the opportunities of the future."

INDIAN GYMKHANA IN LONDON

Baroda Visits Centre Of Indian Sports In England

LONDON (By Mail).

On the eve of celebrating his diamond jubilee, the Maharaja of Baroda has attended the opening of the cricket season at the London sports club which he helped to found—the Indian Gymkhana Club whose ground is at Osterley, just outside London.

A number of Indian residents in London and others with Indian associations were also present. They were received by Mr. Erulkar, who for long devoted time and energy to the service of the club.

The club, the centre of Indian outdoor sports in London, was founded nearly twenty years ago. Its progress has been largely due to the generosity of leading Indians, notably the Maharaja of Patiala, the Maharaja of Baroda and the late Sir Dorabji Tata.

Their help enabled the club, shortly after the war, to buy the ground on which it now plays. It needed considerable development, however, to bring it to its present splendid condition.

There is in consequence still a debt of something like £900 and the Committee are anxious to see this paid off so that the club may be placed on a self-supporting basis. The club ground of 16 acres includes, in addition to the main playing field, tennis courts and a football ground. Within the last few months a spacious pavilion has been added.—Reuter.

IMPORTANT BILL FOR FRONTIER

Select Committee Meets To Consider Change In Muslim Personal Law

NATHIAGALI (By Mail).

The Select Committee of the North-West Frontier Council on the Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application Bill met at Abbottabad on June 6th, under the chairmanship of the Hon'ble Sir George Cunningham and decided to call certain witnesses to give evidence on 17th, 18th and 19th July next. Certain amendments aiming at defeating the purpose of the Bill, reported to have been moved by Nawab Hamidullah Khan of Toru and Khan Bahadur Ghulam Haider Khan, Leader of the Progressive Party, were rejected by the Committee.

All the twelve members of the Select Committee attended the meeting as the Bill is of a very vital importance and affects the social, religious and economic fabric of a large portion of the Frontier society, the rural inhabitants of the Province who form 93 per cent of the entire population. It also affects and abrogates several legislative enactments which have been in force for the last three decades or more and which were designed for the benefit of the agriculturists.

HISTORY OF BILL

In the three years' history of the Frontier Legislative Council no measure has lent itself to a greater controversy than the Shariat Application Bill, which was introduced by Khan Habibullah Khan of the Independent Party on 15th March 1934 and there was a temporary walk-out by the Independent Party on the President of the Council refusing to suspend the rules of procedure with a view to allow the immediate consideration of the Bill. During the 1934 Autumn Session of the Council the Independent Party made another attempt for immediate consideration of the Bill but by 22 against 10 votes the Bill was circulated for eliciting public opinion by 20th February 1935 on the motion of Hon'ble Sir George Cunningham, Home Member, as the Government felt that it was their duty to a very great number, if not a majority of Muslims, of this Province to see that before the Bill become law every opportunity was given to the members of every class of Muslim society in this Province to express their opnion. In the last Budget session in March the Bill was referred to a Select Committee.

POPULAR SUPPORT

A Shariat Conference was also convened in Peshawar in the end of February last, presided over by Maulana Kafayatullah, President of the Jamiati Ulema-i-Hind, which unanimously endorsed the provisions of the Bill.—A. P.

ABSCONDER ON TRIAL

Chittagong Armoury Raid Accused Will Be Charged With Non-Appearance

CHITTAGONG, June 7.

Rai Sahib S. N. Roy, Special Magistrate, Chittagong, is engaged in hearing a case under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act against Kshirod Banerjee, a proclaimed absconder in the Chittagong Armoury Raid trial, who is charged with non-appearance before the Superintendent of Police, Chittagong, in obedience to a Government notification issued upon him.

The notification was made while the man was absconding and was wanted in connection with the "raid". He was arrested on January 28, at Canning, in the district of the 24-Parganas, and, on being discharged from the original raid case for want of evidence, is now prosecuted under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act.

Twelve witnesses, including the Superintendent of Police, Chittagong, and the arresting officer and constable of Canning have been examined.

The Superintendent of Police, deposing, proved the Government notification served upon the accused and said that, while he was in Bakarganj district prior to his transfer to Chittagong, searches were made under his orders at Kashipur for the accused as he was wanted in the Chittagong raid case. But he was never found.

A constable attached to the Canning Police Station deposed that he knew the accused from a long time as they were fellow students at Barisal. He saw the men in the house of Lalgopal Mitter at Canning. He was working there as a private tutor and had introduced himself as Satyendra Pal. Witness had a faint suspicion about him whether he was Kshirod Banerji wanted in the Chittagong case. He had some conversation with Banerji and his suspicion was confirmed. One day the man was taken to the Thana where the Officer-in-charge put him under arrest. There he gave his name as Satyendra Pal, but subsequently disclosed his real identity.

Several other witnesses corroborated the story.

The further hearing was adjourned.—A.P.

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SHIPPING NEWS

June 11.

S.S. Burdwan, Captain T E Daniel, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Arrived from Kobe via Colombo.

S.S. City of Venice, Captain A Lee, Agents Killick Nixon and Co., Arrived from Karachi.

S.S. British Sovereign, Captain B. T Conrick, Agents Anglo Persian Oil Co., Arrived from Abadan.

S.S. Garoet, Captain E Don Hoedt, Agents Lionel Edward Ltd., Arrived from Hamburg via Karachi.

DEPARTURES

June 11.

S.S. Myrtlebank, Captain C S Holbrook, Agents F F Campbell and Co., Sailed for Calcutta via Colombo.

S.S. Nurmahal, Captain W N Dyett, Agents Turner Morrison and Co., Sailed for Rangoon

S.S. Jaypore, Captain W L Pope, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Sailed for Kobe via Colombo.

S.S. Hatarana, Captain W Samuel, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Sailed for Bedi Bunder via Bhavnagar.

LOADING.

June 11.

S.S. President Johnson for American Ports.

S.S. Rauenfels, for Europe and American Ports.

Indian Franchise Proposals

M.P.s' Vain Efforts To Increase The Voting Power Of Women

LONDON, May 18.

In the House of Commons on Wednesday May 15 the Prime Minister (Mr. Ramsay MacDonald) informed Mr. Attlee (Lab.—Limehouse) that was the thirtieth day in committee on the Government of India Bill, and under the agreement they were to finish the committee stage at that day's sitting. It had been agreed that four days should be adequate for the report stage and two days for the third reading. The report stage would be begun on Thursday, May 23, and would be continued on Monday and Tuesday, May 27 and May 28, and would be concluded on May 30. The third reading would be taken in the following week on Tuesday and Wednesday, June 4 and 5.

The House again went into committee on the bill to consider a new schedule dealing with provisions as to franchise, the second reading of which was agreed to on the previous night. The schedule extended to 33 pages on the order paper.

Mr. Cocks (Lab.—Broxtowe) moved an amendment to extend the electoral qualification for any territorial constituencies in Madras to all persons who during any period in the previous year were in receipt of wages in cash or in kind. He said it was in the interest of this Parliament to see that the industrial worker in the cities and towns should be protected against the native capitalists.

THE CAMEL DRIVER'S WAGES.

Mr. Butler (Under Secretary of State for India) said the Franchise Committee considered that, owing to the difficulty arising from the immense number of persons involved and the migratory character of the labour, it was virtually impossible to make an electoral roll upon this basis. "There are great difficulties in ascerting what wages are paid in kind," he said. "Sometimes a man is given a bed for the night, sometimes a coat or a hot meal. I have been told," he added, "of a case of a camel driver who was always given his food, and as wage was given every third baby camel that arrived." The best way to deal with the matter might be by the formation of labour constituencies.

Major Milner (Lab.—Leeds, S.E.) complained that the Government always raised objections to proposals which were likely to give better representation to the masses of the population.

Mr. Rhys Davies (Lab.—Westhoughton), supporting the amendment, said exactly the same arguments were being used against any extension of the franchise in India as were used against extensions in this country particularly women's suffrage. It was said that people in India were too ignorant than the electorate that elected our present National Government. (Laughter.) What a collection of members we had elected at the last election" (Laughter.)

Mr. Herbert Williams (C.—South Croydon) said the amendment was so loosely drafted that under it faggot votes could be manufactured to any extent.

The amendment was defeated by 265 votes to 35.

VOTES FOR RETIRED OFFICERS.

Mr. J. C. C. Davidson (Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster), on behalf of the Government, accepted an amendment moved by Mr. Lennox-Boyd (C.—Mid-Bedford) to extend the franchise in territorial constituencies to retired, pensioned or discharged officers and members of the Indian police forces. He also promised Sir Alfred Knox (C.—Wycombe) that he would consider a similar extension to former members of the Indian auxiliary force.

Mr. Attlee moved an amendment providing for the giving of the vote on a residential basis to persons in a Madras city. He realised, he said, that at present they could not get adult suffrage because of administrative difficulties, but this would give it in effect in large centres where, he believed, it was possible to apply it.

Mr. Butler replied that administrative difficulties made the amendment impracticable at present. It was also difficult to know where the line could be drawn as to the size of towns to be given this privilege. The Government's proposals largely met the point of the amendment. The rental value qualification was fixed very low in Bombay city. With the other qualifications a fair measure of voting strength was afforded as between town and country. It was of the utmost importance that this proportion should be maintained, and it would be unfair to the rural electorate to increase the urban, and also dangerous.

The amendment was rejected by 272 to 34.

Major Attlee (Lab.—Limehouse) moved an amendment to provide that the wife of every qualified elector should also be entitled to the vote.

Mr. Butler declined to accept the amendment, which, he said, would put an impossible strain on the administrative machine. In the province of Madras alone it would mean the addition of five million women voters, and there would be a proportionate increase in the other provinces.

Mr. Isaac Foot (L.—Bodmin) said that the proposals already in the bill would mean that women would take an increasing share in the political affairs of India, but there would be a big responsibility on the House if it adopted this amendment. It would mean an untold and uncalculated increase in the electorate, which in the absence of machinery to cope with it might lead to a breakdown which would threaten the whole of India.

Sir Henry Page Croft said nothing was more likely to destroy the proposals of this measure than the amendment. It was certainly not in the interests of India and he would support the Government in opposing it.

The amendment was rejected by 242 votes to 33.

A general discussion took place upon three amendments dealing with the wife's qualification in Madras. One amendment sought to enfranchise the wife by reason of her husband's educational qualification.

Miss Rathbone (Ind.—English Universities), in whose name this amendment stood, considered that as far as possible stress should not be laid upon the possession of property. If quality as against quantity was stressed it would be a good thing to give the vote to wives of men who had some education.

Mr. Butler said that to extend the franchise for women in the manner suggested would complicate the plan which the Government had adopted, and result in disturbance of the general level of women's franchise which could legitimately be regarded as fair, and had been accepted as such in India.

Lady Astor (C.—Sutton) said she was not at all impressed with the argument as to administrative difficulties. She knew that certain administrators in India would not give women the vote if they had their way.

Mrs. Runge (C.—Rotherhithe) said that because she was a woman she would be expected to support the amendment, but she was not going to do anything of the sort. (Hear, hear). She wanted to do the best she could for the women of India, and she was certain that the common sense thing to do and the best service one could render to the women of India was to vote for the Government.

The amendment was rejected by 203 to 41.

BLACK SPOT OF BILL.

Miss Rathbone, on another of the amendments moved by Mr. Cocks (Lab.—Broxtowe), said the obligation put on women in some of the provinces to apply to be put on the register was a black spot on the bill. Many of these women were unable to read or write, and they would probably be unaware six months or a year beforehand that an election was to take place. The Under Secretary spoke of six million women voters in India but this detestable provision would mean that nothing like that number would be on the register.

Lady Astor appealed to the Government to make some concession on this point. If they really mean to act fairly by the women of India they would not let any administrative difficulties stand in the way of removing this provision as to application for registration.

Mr. Butler replied that in ratio to the success of the system of application it would be possible to dispense with it and in time to do without it altogether.

The amendment was rejected by 186 to 38.

On the motion that the schedule stand part of the bill Mr. Morgan Jones said he believed that the Government would find that they were doing the new India a grave wrong in not enfranchising a large number of women than they had done in this schedule. The same applied to the depressed classes.

Mr. Isaac Foot criticised schedule on the same ground. He viewed with apprehension the starting of this experiment without an adequate representation of women in the working out of the scheme.

Sir Walter Smiles (C.—Blackburn) also maintained that the Government was leaving the women in a worse state than they should do. He did not believe that India would gain complete self-government and take her full place in the Empire until the position of women was far more guaranteed and assured.

Sir Reginald Craddock said that he was not keen to extend the franchise to women in India because it would not be of much good until the education of women had been extended and more widely diffused.

The new schedule was added to the bill without a division, and Mr. Butler then moved the new schedule carrying the provision as to franchise in Burma.

The proposals, he said, did not alter any principle of the existing franchise, but corrected defects. It would bring in additional voters who had been excluded hitherto, and would enfranchise 23-1/4 per cent. of the total population, giving the vote to upwards of 2,000,000 men and 700,000 women.

The schedule was read a second-time, and the committee stage was then proceeded with, the new schedule being added to the bill.

TRIBUTES TO UNDER-SECRETARY.

Mr. Morgan Jones expressed the great appreciation of all members to the members of the Government for their very courteous and unfailing assistance during these very long discussions. He singled out the Under Secretary, Mr. Butler, for a special tribute in the work he had done in the unfortunate absence of his chief. (Cheers).

Mr. Winston Churchill (C.—Epping) joined in the tribute. Mr. Butler, he said, had shown a splendid example of knowledge, industry, and goodwill in dealing with all the difficulties of this bill. The experiences of the House during these thirty days might well lead Parliament back to the old flexible procedure of the House, when the business was got through by amicable arrangement.

Mr. Isaac Foot also associated himself in the tribute to Mr. Butler.

Amid cheers the Chairman of Committees (Sir Dennis Herbert) put the question, "That I report this bill to the House." Only one voice was raised in opposition,—that of Mr. Winston Churchill,—but he did not press his objection.

BROTHERS
Competition

1st Prize Rs. 500

2nd Prize Rs. 200

3rd Prize Rs. 100

Consolation Pirzes Rs. 200

It is not unusual to recognise a person at first sight as a brother or some close relation of a friend by the marked family resemblance the stranger may bear to the one known to you in respect of his nose, ears, eyes, etc.

In this competition two sets of faces are illustrated. Each face in the set of pictures numbered 1, 2, 3, — — — on the right has a resemblance in one way or another to a corresponding face in the set of pictures marked A. B. C — — — on the left, although their headgears and dresses may be quite different.

What you have to do is to pick out brothers from the two sets of illustrations. For instance there is a marked resemblance between the pictures F on the left and No. 11 on the right. You, therefore, enter No. 11 against F in the entry Coupon.

Competition Solutions must be submitted on the Entry Coupon which will be found in the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition of the 2nd, 9th and 16th June, 1935.

Closing Date 19th June, 1935.

NO MEMORIAL TO LAWRENCE

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

There is to be no official memorial to the late Colonel T. E. Lawrence.

Captain Peter MacDonald, conservative member for the Isle of Wight, asked the Prime Minister in the House of Commons whether arrangements would be made for a memorial to him.

Mr. MacDonald replied that while he was sensible to the motive which prompted the question, he did not feel that the matter was such as to call for official initiative.—Reuter.

GREAT BRITAIN ADOPTING CREMATION

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

"Public opinion respecting cremation has greatly changed during recent years", state the Cemeteries Committee of the Wandsvorh Borough Council when reporting on the advisability of establishing a crematorium in the district. On investigation the Committee found that there were 7,480 crematoriums in Great Britain during 1933 compared with 1,988 in 1923.—Reuter.

Pilgrim Passengers' Grievances Ignored

Public Meeting At Mandvi Condemns Refusal Of Concessions For Pandharpur Pilgrimage

"If the Railways do not accede to your requests, why not patronize the Bus Service"? This was the trend of speeches delivered at the public meeting held at "Shree Raghunath Maharaj Samadhi", Mandvi Koliwada, with Mr. Y. G. Pandit in the chair.

Mr. Anant Hari Gadre, who moved the main resolution endorsing the unanimous resolution of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, requesting the Railway authorities to grant "Concession Tickets" for the Pandharpur pilgrims on the occasion of the "Ashadhi" and "Kartiki-Ekadashi," said that the pilgrims had always a soft corner even for those who are a source of hardship to them and undue advantage of this was being taken by the railways who conveniently ignored the grievances of the Pandharpur pilgrims.

Mr. Gadre was followed by Mr. S. B. Mankar, who dwelt at length upon the glaring disparity of justice practised by the G. I. P. Rly. in granting concession tickets for the "Gurbarga Fair" and refusing a similar facility to the Pandharpur pilgrims whose number exceeds that of the former by tens of thousands. He emphatically asserted that the Hindu devotees will agitate for the redress of their legitimate grievances and do not mean to beg.

Disgusting Situation

Mr. Mindhe Patil moved the second resolution narrating the most unpalatable and disgusting situation created by the "Down" platform at the Talegaon Station the level of which is very low. The speaker also voiced the grievances of the passengers for Junnar who are often detained at the Talegaon Station due to the inadequate provision of the railway buses and the awkwardly regulated service of those that are few in existence. Mr. Mindhe Patil in the end referred to the continuous heavy traffic between Bombay and Poona and the insufficiency of III class bogies that results in detaining for a considerable time the passengers who at times are made to remain on the platforms of the intermediate stations overnight.

Mr. Dhoble seconded the resolution.

Herded Like Cattle

Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji who had been specially invited for the meeting, appreciated the method of checkmaining the railways. He strongly deplored the colossal injustice of the Barsi Light Railway that smacks of sheer inhumanity, when the Pandharpur pilgrims during the days of Fairs are carried as like herds of cattle between Kurduwadi and the place of pilgrimage. However, he assured the gathering he would present their case to the Railway Authorities when the subject is discussed in the next meeting of the Advisory Committee of G. I. P. Railway which meets on Thursday.

Mr. K. S. Ranjit moved that "This meeting resolves that the President be authorized to forward copies of the resolutions to the Agents of the G. I. P. and the Barsi Light Railways, His Worship the Mayor of Bombay and the Representative of the Corporation on the Local Advisory Committee.

Mr. R. S. Bahirat seconded.

All the resolutions were unanimously carried.

Mr. Pandit, in summing up the proceedings, urged the public to do all that is possible for the furtherance of the objects of the meeting.

With a vote of thanks to the chair moved by Mr. V. Narayan, the meeting terminated late at night.

"REDUCE YOUR EXPENDITURE"

Governor's "No" To Ahmednagar's Requests For Moratorium And Grants

The Ahmednagar Municipality and the District Local Board of Ahmednagar presented addresses to the Governor of Bombay this morning.

His Excellency in the course of his joint reply to the addresses said:

"I am very glad to have made the acquaintance of Ahmednagar and its people to-day.

"Yours is a very ancient city which has, at various periods, been an important centre in the Government of the country. It is also known to me as the headquarters of a district subject to recurrent and frequent famines. Of recent years, however, the rainfall has been adequate and even plentiful, and I can only hope that the coming monsoon will bring rain in the quantity and at the intervals which will be most beneficial.

"In your address, Mr. President, you have asked that Government should grant a two year moratorium in the payment of the annual instalment of the Rs. 51,000 for the cost of the water works, in order that you might have Rs. 1,02,000 to pay the cost of constructing filter beds. The request for this moratorium has already been refused by my Government, but, since you have renewed it, I think it will be as well to review the history of this case.

Municipality's Share

"Of the total cost of the water supply scheme, which was some Rs. 17¾ lakhs, Government themselves paid Rs. 11¼ lakhs. The balance of Rs. 6½ lakhs was paid by the Municipality out of loans advanced by Government. The Rs. 51,000 which you have mentioned is the annual instalment of the repayment of these loans. Although they date from between 1913 and 1921, interest is only being charged from 1922, from which date the scheme became remunerative to the Municipality, and the instalments are being set off first against the loans liable to the highest rate of interest. I may add that one of these loans was advanced to you at 4 per cent., while Government has to pay interest to the Government of India at 4.78 per cent. for that amount.

"Government have, in short, borne 63 per cent. of the whole cost, though at first only 47 per cent. had been promised, and I think you will agree that you have been treated with great generosity. There are 13 instalments payable, of which only two have so far been paid, and it would clearly not be possible for Government to grant a moratorium under such conditions.

Request For Grant

"Your second request is for a grant in aid of Rs. 66,000 for a drainage scheme. When Government stated their inability to make this grant, they advised you to raise the sum by a loan in the open market. From your not having done so, I may perhaps reasonably infer that you knew that such a loan would not be a success, because your financial position does not justify the risk. If this is so it is a clear warning that the Municipal finances do not yet warrant any increase in the outstanding debt.

"Let me, therefore, advise you to improve your position, first and foremost by collecting the arrears of taxes which you mention, but which are, in my opinion, not due to the heaviness of the taxes but to lack of supervision in their collection. If, on the other hand, your taxes are, as you state, so heavy that they cannot be increased, then you cannot expect to have the amenities of filtered water, increased education and so on, and you will have to reduce your expenditure so as to be within your income.

Reply Ao District Board

"Now as regards the District Local Board's address, I am much encouraged to learn that they are giving all the assistance they can to village reconstruction.

"On the question of grants for Primary Education, I can only say that the cuts were rendered necessary by the financial situation of Government, which has not improved sufficiently to restore them. As regards the half per cent. allowance for normal growth, I think you will agree that there is not likely to be any growth while the cuts are in force. You will, I am sure, realise that Ahmednagar is being treated exactly like all other districts as regards all such grants.

"You ask that Allopathic Dispensaries should be handed over to the control of the Board. I think it must be clear to you, first, that Government cannot give a grant if they are to have no control over their administration, and secondly that as the Board has no superior medical inspecting staff, the control cannot be taken away from the Surgeon-General.

"As regards Ayurvedic Dispensaries, Government have no control over these, and only allow the District Local Boards to open them at the Board's own request. Government have, therefore, no means of knowing whether these dispensaries actually serve any useful purpose. They would, on the contrary, prefer that any available funds should be spent on Allopathic Dispensaries.

"In conclusion I welcome your statement that you are ready to co-operate with Government in the improvement of village conditions and are prepared to undertake any responsibilities which may fall to your share. A growth of this sense of responsibility in local bodies is one of the great needs of the present day."

INNINGS VICTORY FOR LEICESTER

Northants Collapse Before Geary's Deadly Bowling

LONDON, June 10.

In the match between Northamptonshire and Leicester, Leicester won by an innings and 125 runs. Northants 85 and 79 (Geary 7 for 30). Leicester 289 (Berry 124, Perkins 5 for 79).

Following are the closing scores in the first class cricket matches that commenced on Saturday:—

Middlesex vs. Sussex: Middlesex 260 and 57 for 7. Sussex 131 (Sims 4 for 49).

Worcestershire vs. Essex: Essex 228 and 238 (O'Connor 84). Worcester 104 (Nichols 5 for 45, Evans 4 for 31).

Warwickshire vs. Derbyshire: Derby 119 and 62 for 8. Warwick 100 for 9 declared (Mitchell 4 for 29).

Lancashire vs. Yorkshire at Manchester: Lancs 153 (Bowes 4 for 13). Yorkshire 56 for 5.

Somerset vs. Hampshire: Somerset 337. Hampshire 167 for 8 (Hill 53).

Nottinghamshire vs. Surrey: Notts 229 and 218 for 5 (Gunn 55, Walker 51, not out). Surrey 192 (Larwood 6 for 79. Voce 4 for 76).

Cambridge University vs. Free Foresters: Cambridge 265 and 23 for no loss. Free Foresters 389 (Bl 62, Judd 53, Kempweich 50).

Glamorgan vs. South Africans: South Africans 401 (Rowan 153). Glamorgan 142 (E. Davis 75 not out, Tomlinson 5 for 72). Followed on 10 for 4.

Gloucestershire vs. Kent at Bristol: Gloucester 305 and 141 for 9 (Neale 51 not out). Kent 372 (Woolley 110, Ames 139, Valentine 57, Goddard 7 for 147).

Ames intermingled stolidness with enterprise scoring 139 in just under three and half hours. Among his chief hits were one six and 14 fours. He scored the last 50 in 52 minutes.—Reuter's Special.

FRANCE AND ITALY ELIMINATED

Success Of Australia And Germany In Davis Cup

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, June 10.

The following are the Davis Cup matches results:

Paris Australia eliminated France by three matches to two. Crawford beat Boussus 2—6, 6—4, 6—4, 3—6, 9—7.

Merlin beat McGarth 6—4, 5—7, 6—3, 6—4.

Berlin, Germany eliminated Italy by four matches to one.

PERRY WINS BELGIAN CHAMPIONSHIP

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

BRUSSELS, June 10.

Perry added the Belgian championship to his list by defeating in the final the Austrian Davis-cupper Artens, 6—3, 9—7, 6—3.

AIR RELIC FETCHES 24 SHILLINGS

Flag Carried On First England-Australia Flight

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

An autographed flag, carried on the first air flight between London and Australia in February 1920, realised twenty-four shillings when it was sold here.

Of white silk poplin, about nine inches by twelve inches, and stamped with an aeroplane and gold lettering, "London to Adelaide, 1920", this small flag, which was signed by Sir Ross Smith and his brother, Keith, was the one carried on their Vickers-Vimy aeroplane when they made their pioneer flight, carrying the first mail packers, in 1920.

For this flight the Australian postal authorities issued a special stamp.—Reuter.

NAGPUR POLICE SURPRISE GAMBLERS

Ex-Municipal Councillor Among 21 Arrested Suspects

(From Our Own Correspondent).

NAGPUR, June 8.

Twenty-one persons including Udaram Pahelwan, an ex-municipal member were arrested at Nagpur when Rai Saheb Tarachand, City Superintendent of Police, assisted by 4 sub-inspectors of police, one sergeant and a posse of 50 policemen raided the house of Udaram and took the alleged gamblers by surprise. A sum of over Rs. 250, playing cards and "Kaodis" were also recovered.

Udaram has been put up for trial under Sec. 3 of the Gambling Act on a charge of keeping a common gaming house while his companions are being proceeded against under Section 4.

DANGER OF CONSTIPATION

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO WOMEN

The period of discomfort which nature demands that every woman shall endure is sometimes a source of worry in the event of delay. Often it brings pain and suffering during its course. Castophene comes as a boon to women, who are handicapped in their work, when their recreation is spoilt and they find necessary to cancel even the most important engagements. Two tablets of Castophene chocolates 24 to 36 hours beforehand will assist regularity and alleviate suffering to an extent hitherto undreamt of. In cases of prolonged delay, one or two tablets of Castopher should correct the irregularity. Eminent Medical men state the 75 per cent. of the illnesses occurring in women over 40, are due to constipation. Castophene, the wonderful discovery of modern medical science, will banish headaches, sickness and nervous strain. It will also help you to attain a slim and beautiful figure.

Bombay Agents:—
CHIMANLAL VADILAL & CO.
Princess Street, BOMBAY

DUTCH AIR MAILS

Service To Be Duplicated From June 15

Commencing with the eastbound flight from Calcutta and the westbound flight from Karachi on Saturday, June 15, the hitherto weekly Dutch (K.L.M.) air mail service will operate twice a week according to the following time-table:—

Eastward

Bushire	Dep. Monday	Friday
Jask	Dep. Monday	Friday
Karachi	Arr. Monday	Friday
Calcutta	Arr. Tuesday	Saturday
Calcutta	Dep. Tuesday	Saturday
Rangoon	Arr. Tuesday	Saturday
Rangoon	Dep. Wednesday	Sunday
Medan	Arr. Wednesday	Sunday

Westward

Medan	Dep. Thursday	Sunday
Rangoon	Arr. Thursday	Sunday
Rangoon	Dep. Friday	Monday
Calcutta	Arr. Friday	Monday
Karachi	Arr. Saturday	Tuesday
Karachi	Dep. Saturday	Tuesday
Jask	Arr. Saturday	Tuesday
Bushire	Arr. Saturday	Tuesday

The latest day and hour of posting of air mail articles at the Bombay G.P.O. for places in Iran and Northern and Central Sumatra for transmission by the twice a week Dutch (K.L.M.) air mail service will be as shewn below:

Dutch (K.L.M.) Air Mail Service

Eastward

Ordinary correspondence for Northern and Central Sumatra 6-30 p.m. Saturday and Wednesday.

Registered correspondence for the above places 3-00 p.m., Saturday and 5-00 p.m. Wednesday.

Dutch (K.L.M.) Air Mail Service

Westward

Ordinary correspondence for Jask, Bushire and Iran 6-30 p.m. Wednesday and Saturday.

Registered correspondence for the above places 5-00 p.m. Wednesday and 3-00 p.m. Saturday.

The latest hour of posting at the town sub-offices must be so regulated as to reach the Bombay General Post Office before the abovementioned hours.

SUBHAS BOSE FEELING BETTER

Sucessful Operation In Vienna

VIENNA, (By Air Mail).

Mr. Subhas Bose, former Mayor of Calcutta, who underwent an operation here at the end of April, is progressing satisfactorily.

He is at present convalescing at Purkersdorf Sanatorium in the Vienna Forest.—Reuter.

It's time for you to select your MARROTT MARROTT

WATER-PROOF COATS

The Best and cheapest in India

Gents' & Ladies' from Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 40

Boys' & Girls' Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 15

OUR SPECIAL PRICES FOR SEASON 1935.

OFFICERS' NEW RAIN COATS. BRITISH MAKE.		
"Nobility" Three in one D.B	Rs. 25-8	each
"Reading" D.B. Heather Mixture	Rs. 17-8	"
Outdoor Clerical Staff's Rain Coats.		
"Royal Trenca" two in one D.B	Rs. 22-8	"
"G.I.P." Black Oil Skin	Rs. 12-8	"
"G.I.P." Black Oil Skin Ordinary	Rs. 8-8	"
"Ghazi" Best double texture checklined	Rs. 12-8	"
"Moses" Best Rubber Checklined	Rs. 7-8	"
"Moses" Ordinary Rubber Checklined	Rs. 5-8	"
JAPANESE RAIN COAT Rs. 2-8 to 4-8		"

CYCLISTS' SEPOYS'. DOMESTIC SERVANTS' CAPES WITH HOODS. BRITISH MAKE.		
S.T. Capes with Hoods	Rs. 5-0	each
D.T. Capes with Hoods	Rs. 6-0	"
D.T. Capes best with Hoods	Rs. 8-0	"
G.I.P. Black Capes with Hoods	Rs. 7-0	"
"Officers" Cycle Capes without Hoods	Rs. 10-8	"
HAT COVERS. From As. 8 to Re 1-0		"
PUGRI COVERS. From As. 12 to Rs. 2-0		"
MOTOR HOOD CLOTH in 72" width.- From Rs. 2-12 to Rs. 5-0		per yd.

None Genuine without our name label.

Beware of perished and inferior JAPANESE Waterproofs being sold as fresh in Local Markets.

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GIRGAUM AGENT:—G. S. Mhaskar—Kandawady Naka.
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DADAR AGENTS:—Messrs. Shahade Athavle & Co.,

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YOU CAN'T CHANGE THE COLOUR OF YOUR EYES, NOR THE SHAPE OF YOUR FACE. BUT YOU CAN KEEP YOUR SKIN CLEAR, SMOOTH AND LOVELY, AND THAT IS THE MOST IRRESISTIBLE CHARM ANY GIRL CAN HAVE.
HERE IS A SIMPLE BEAUTY SECRET THAT WILL KEEP YOUR COMPLEXION EXQUISITE — REGULAR CARE WITH PURE FRAGRANT LUX TOILET SOAP. I'VE USED THIS SOAP FOR YEARS — I KNOW!
THAT'S WHY I SAY THAT ANY GIRL CAN KEEP HER SKIN LOVELY. EVERY SCREEN STAR KNOWS THIS — AND YOU CAN PROVE IT!

Star of Paramount Pictures

You have read Elissa Landi's opinion of Lux Toilet Soap. 846 out of the leading 857 film stars in Hollywood and England agree with her. They know the fragrant soap will protect their beauty. The rich, luxurious lather of Lux Toilet Soap quickly and completely dissolves the impurities which collect on the surface and in the pores of the skin and which can absolutely destroy skin beauty. Women everywhere have discovered this simple beauty secret and are using Lux Toilet Soap regularly.

Why don't you try Lux Toilet Soap too? You'll love its fragrant perfume and its creamy lather. Get a tablet to-day.

LUX TOILET SOAP

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Monsoon Is Come

Colaba Expert Gives Hopeful Forecast

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The Monsoon is coming. It is coming. It will be here in a few days!

You may not believe it because perspiration is increasing, the electric fans are working at top speed and the B.E.S.T. Bills are getting heavier and there is nothing but a few paltry showers.

But Dr. Roy, of the Colaba Observatory, says the Monsoon is come. It has already made its appearance. Did you not have a few showers on Sunday and Monday? Is not the sky clouded today? Then why worry. The Monsoon is come and you have to wait a few days more—only a few days—and torrential rains are sure to follow.

You certainly see signs of monsoon in the city. The sky is clouded. The Umbrella and Raincoat dealers are doing good business and most office-going people in the Fort and Ballard Estate area are to be seen carrying umbrellas and raincoats. That certainly is one sign of Monsoon.

Hopeful Forecasts.

Every individual and every family man knows what the delay in the coming of the monsoon costs him. The prickly heat is playing havoc. Practically every child in the city must be suffering from it.

When there were a few showers on Monday evening, little children with prickly heat were rushed into the open so that a few showers might fall on them and the prickly heat be cured. But hardly had they been brought out, when the rain stopped.

But the hope is there that rain will be coming. Nobody doubts it. The itching of the prickly heat is lessoned possibly because of the hope entertained that rain must be coming soon. Dr. Roy, of the Colaba Observatory has been giving out very hopeful forecast. What can he do? He is as much anxious that Bombay should have rain, as any other individual in the city.

He told our representative today that the Monsoon had made its appearance in Bombay two or three days ago. There were only few showers because the Monsoon winds were weak. They are expected to get strong now. There will be rains, in the real sense of the word before the end of this week. There have been strong monsoon winds in the South East of the Arabian Sea.

TORRENTS TO COME.

There certainly is hope of the Monsoon coming and there is little doubt that we will have torrential rains before the end of this week. You can't have things all at once. It will come gradually. And does not monsoon lose its value if it comes, just when you ask for it?

So please wait. Keep in readiness. Buy your umbrellas and rain coats handy and you will see rains coming you are aware of it. And remember that once you have it, you cannot ask it to stop because it is going to have its own way and pour out as much water as it likes and not only as much as you want.

BREAK OF MONSOON AT MAHABLESHWAR

(From Our Correspondent.)

MAHABLESHWAR, June 9.

The morning of the 8th instant showed forebodings of the approaching monsoon. Strong winds combined with heavy showers followed towards the evening and continued pouring till late in the night.

The hill station is completely enveloped in mist and cloud. Sky is cloudy with occasional spells of bright sunshines. The temperature is cooler and more agreeable than it was those few days past.

The local people are seen busy doing some minor repairs to their bungalows or erecting grass "taties" for protection against rains.

OXYGEN

Gives vitality to the air we breathe. It checks morbid growth, stimulates the development of health tissue and is the enemy of putrescence and decay. That is why—

MERCKOZONE

which liberates OXYGEN is so indispensible in the home for treatment of cuts, wounds, sores, boils, pimples, etc., as a Mouth wash and gargle for pyorrhoea, spongy gums, foetid breath, sore throat, inflamed tonsils, etc., and as an antiseptic and germicide in the cleansing and healing of all purulent discharges.

MERCKOZONE is a solution of Peroxide of hydrogen (12 Vols) made by Merck. The name is coined to protect users from the substitution of inferior brands.

INSIST ON MERCKOZONE
From all Chemists and Stores.
In 4 oz., 10 oz. and 20 oz. Patent Bottles

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Claims Paid in Marriage Fund	9,00,000
Claims paid in Family Relief Fund	2,50,000

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO DURGDAS B. ADVANI MANAGING DIRECTOR

A SCANDAL!

Sir Evelyn Wrench On Empire's Empty Territories

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

"It is nothing less than a scandal that her vast territories in Australia, Canada and elsewhere should be left practically empty," declared Sir Evelyn Wrench at a meeting of the Overseas League here.

Sir Evelyn was referring to the work of transferring people to the Dominions, which is undertaken by the League. Two hundred and fifteen boys, he said, had been adopted and placed on British farms because this could not be done in the Dominions.

The League's report showed steady progress. Its income was £53,698 and the membership 44,555. A satisfactory increase has been registered in the membership of the junior section, instituted in 1933.—Reuter.

SUBURBAN SCHOOL BOARD'S WORK

Chairman Thanks Members For Their Co-operation

A very pleasant function of a "Tea Party" by Mr. G. B. Deo, Chairman, School Board, Bombay Suburban District, to the retiring members of the Board, took place on Saturday evening in the office of the School Board, Andheri.

After a group-photo of the members and office staff of the School Board, Mr. Deo thanked all the members for their hearty and cordial co-operation during the time he was the Chairman. He told them how he worked for the recognition of the 12 new schools by Government and for increase in Government grant. He always aimed at the efficiency in administration of the Board and instruction in schools.

It was during his regime as Chairman that the English classes attached to the Local Board schools at Chembur and Andheri were recognised by the Government Education Department. In conclusion, Mr. Deo thanked the Administrative Officer, the Accountant and other members of the staff for their loyal co-operation and assistance and wished the incoming Board a success.

Messrs. Shantaram N. Patil and H. M. Khan, members of the Board thanked Mr. Deo for his hard and sincere work for the Board. Mr. M. V. Pradhan the Administrative Officer also thanked Mr. Deo on behalf of the staff, for his kind and able guidance and sympathetic co-operation in the work of the Board.

CHARGED WITH DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Three men were placed in the dock charged with disorderly behaviour, before Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Police Court, on Tuesday.

The Delisle Road police alleged that Ganpat Pandurang and two others demanded drinks from their neighbour, on the occasion of a marriage.

The complainant refused to give them any drinks. On Sunday evening, the three accused, visited him at his room in B. D. D. Chawl, No. 8, in Delisle Road and demanded money for drinks. On refusal, the police alleged, the complainant was bodily lifted from the room on the first floor, and was thrown out of a rear window. Both his legs were badly injured and he was admitted into the K. E. M. Hospital.

They were ordered to be released on a bail of Rs. 100 each with one surety in like sum each. The case is posted to June 20.

MISTOOK RAT POISON FOR MEDICINE

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

A verdict of accidental death due to pressure of bila pigment in the blood was recorded by the Coroner to-day on the death of Nabibux Ahmedbux (28) residing at Mallett Bunder, who swallowed a rat poison mistaking it for some medicine recently.

FATAL FALL FROM ROOF OF BUILDING

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

A verdict of "accidental death" was returned by the Coroner's Jury, to-day, over the death of Sawla Raoji Biramane (20) residing at Bhandari Street, who slipped his foot and fell from the roof of the building while working there on June 7.

He died in the J. J. Hospital on Monday.

Ghastly Road Tragedy

Gruesome Agony And Fate Of Footpath Sleeper

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

A tragedy, perhaps the most gruesome in the annals of road accidents in the city, overtook a pavement-sleeper in Kamatipura, whose body, it is stated, got entangled with the axle of a motor car and was dragged under the vehicle up to Mahim, a distance of nearly 3 miles.

A week ago, on Tuesday last, the mutilated body of an unknown victim was found in Bal Govind Wadi, Mahim. Acting on the Police Surgeon's opinion that the body was crushed either in a mill or under a motor car, the Mahim Police instituted vigorous enquiries and to-day traced the motor driver, who is alleged to have run over the victim on the night of 3rd June.

Antone Lazarus, the driver was placed before Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Police Court, this morning, on a charge under Section 304 I.P.C.

Sub-Inspector Dharkar, in applying for remand stated that on June 3 last, at about 10 p.m. the accused took out his master's car from Mahim in the company of a Kharwi and a Muslim driver.

It was alleged, they had toddy at Mahim and drove to Playhouse where they had some food.

For a while the car stopped at the Junction of the 13th lane, Kamatipura and Suklaji Street, and they again started on their return journey.

While negotiating a corner at the junction of Suklaji Street and Bellasis Road, the accused is alleged to have run the car on to the footpath and ran over an unknown person who was sleeping there.

The accused, it is alleged took fright at the alarm raised by some by-standers, and accelerated the car, and came as far as Mahim. All the time, the police allege, the body of the person was stuck up to the axle of the car.

It was further alleged, the accused then stopped the car in a Wadi behind Mahim Durgah and the body was removed to a place near the compound of the Bal Govind Wadi, 5 paces away from which the car stopped.

Pending enquiries, the accused was ordered to be released on a bail of Rs. 500 with a cash deposit of Rs. 250. The case was postponed upto June 20.

STORY OF JAPANESE HANDKERCHIEFS

Sailors' Bitter Experience In Bombay

When the goods ship s.s. "Alavi" docked in Bombay on Tuesday last after a trying voyage through the Red Sea, many members of her crew tramped down the gangway to shore in their holiday garb.

Bright red fez caps were cocked at an almost nautical angle on their heads; Flaming handkerchiefs waved from around their necks. Bright silk shirts and clean white pants or sarongs completed their attire. And in their midst tramped the ship's cook, a Chinaman.

But a sad disappointment was awaiting them.

OUT FOR GAY TIME.

After an arduous voyage across many seas and past many lands, the sailors were out for a gay time in their home port Bombay. They were bent upon seeking all the delights the city's bazaars could offer, renewing old acquaintances and meeting their loved ones again. Happily they made their way to the dock gates.

Here, however, a Preventive Officer stepped forward and with a trained eye picked out the flaming "hankies," and unfurling them exposed four beautiful facsimiles of Government of India currency notes imprinted on each of them.

Rs. 5 Chit for "Hankie"

Gently but firmly the officer took possession of them and handed out to the bewildered owners tiny little slips in exchange. These slips contained a receipt for the payment of a fine of Rs. 5 in some cases and Rs. 7 in others.

The sailors were unprepared and raised their voices in protest.

Bought in Aden

"We purchased these in Aden, an Indian Port like Bombay. Why do you penalise us in this way when every Tom, Dick and Harry could buy one of these at Aden"? said they.

None of these protests seem to have had any effect on the Preventive officer.

Inquiries made by a representative of the "Chronicle" on Tuesday morning show that it is an offence to import into British India any paper or other article on which the facsimile of Government of India currency notes, are printed. Action was therefore taken against those who infringed the rules under the Sea Customs Act. The handkerchiefs, it is stated are of Japanese manufacture.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME AT REGAL

The world's greatest comedians Laurel & Hardy will be at the Regal again for three days only from to-day. Their film "Babes in Toyland" based on Victor Herbert's Operetta is one big scream from beginning to end.

The Toyland and Bogey-land scenes are beautiful and horrible in turn. Charlotte Henry makes a darling little Bo Peep and the singing of Felix Knight is really remarkable for one so youthful.

Laurel & Hardy are of course priceless. A programme which consists of 90 minutes of joy, a picture which should be seen a second and third time to be fully appreciated.

ALLEGED ENTICEMENT

Cross-Examination Of Ranganayaki Ends

Further cross-examination of Ranganayaki in he alleged enticement case in which Mr. R. N. Kapoor is charged with enticing and detaining a married woman was continued on Tuesday before Mr. I. S. Haji, at the Additional Court, Mazagon.

Extracts from various letters she had written to Kapoor were read out to her by Mr. A. R. Gadkari, defence counsel, and points arising from these were elucidated.

LETTER.

She admitted having written to the accused asking him to tell nothing to her complainant brother nor to allow him entry into his house. Asked the reason for this, she stated that Chikma (said to be a pet name of the complainant Mr. S. S. Raghavan) used to take some money for enabling them to meet together at Mambalam.

Court: And he gave you the money?—No. He allowed us to meet on the road at Mambalam.

Asked about the various ways, she had adopted she said she tried to meet the accused. She further said that she was trying to get out of the house.

"THEY ARE BEASTS."

In a letter she had written on November 27, 1934, she had stated: "I never used to talk to both the brothers, as did all the sisters, because they are beasts." The brothers referred to, stated the witness, were the complainant, and another brother at Mambalam.

In the same letter were the words: "I am dreaming and scheming." Council asked what her schemes at the time were. She replied the schemes had not taken any definite shape, but she was trying to get married legally to the accused.

A LAWYER'S SUGGESTION.

In reply to another question, witness said a lawyer had suggested their becoming Christians and getting married legally. She only approved of it.

She admitted having written to the accused in November, 1934: "I only want you. I want you to consult some lawyer and whether he (meaning her father) can really prevent us from being together."

It was she who had fixed January 4, 1935 for her trip.

Court: How did you fix up? Was it an auspicious day?—I just thought.

To another question she stated that it was noa true that she told Mr. Coelho that she was under the protection of her father and brother. She only said that he was under the protection of her father, and her brother stayed with them.

With this the cross-examination was concluded and the case was adjourned to Saturday.

Mr. N. C. N. Acharya appeared for the complainant, while Mr. A. R. Gadkari, assisted by Mr. M. G. Vaze-Kharkar, defended the accused.

IRA SUPERFINE TOILET SOAP

Thoroughly Refreshes & Cleanses the Skin.

Leaves A Delicate & Delightful Perfume.

LASTS LONGER & COSTS VERY LITTLE.

BENGAL CHEMICAL : : CALCUTTA
Bombay Agents:—ORIENT DRUG AGENCY.

For Fashion with Economy
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EXQUISITE DESIGNS

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Wonderful Vigour and Vitality
FROM
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F. M. "Tiger" SHORT,
Ex-Service Overseas,
writes:

"I have derived great benefit from Phosferine and I am a great believer in its wonderful effects and properties. I recommend it very strongly to all athletes, Physical cururists, etc. Even when I tested the effect of one bottle alone, it proved marvellous and incomparable, especially when I found myself downhearted and melancholy, it is really a wonderful pick-me-up. I consider Phosferine the best tonic and stimulant of the day, especially for vigour and vitality. I insist on my numerous pupils taking Phosferine and I always find they gain more success in each individual case." (C/o. Post Master, Rawalpindi, India.)

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THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

Sexual Weakness	Brain Fag	Sleeplessness	Headache	Neuralgia
Influenza	Gastric Pains	Exhaustion	Sciatica	Anæmia
Lassitude	Debility	Nerve Shock	Maternity	Mental
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Sold by all good chemists and stores, in Liquid and Tablet form, each in three sizes. The larger sizes are more economical.

Proprietors: PHOSFERINE (ASHTON & PARSONS) Ltd., London, England.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Jeth Sud 11, 1991
Muslim: Rabi-ul-avval 10, 1354
Parsi: Deh 9, 1504
Sunrise: 6h. 1m.
Sunset: 7h. 16m.
High Tide: 8-42; 19-53
Low Tide: 2-02; 14-21

Harwood League (First Division): 3rd Fde. Bde. vs. Somerset L. I., Cooperage, 6 p.m.

Harwood League (2nd Div.): Blue Rangers V. Barras, Parel.

THURSDAY, June 13.

Harwood League (First Division): Bom-City vs. Bombay Gym., Cooperage, 6 p.m.

FRIDAY, June 14.

Harwood League (First Division): R.A. (Colaba) vs. Somerset L.I., Cooperage, 6 p.m.

"Jarthostno Disoe": Bank holiday.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH

JAYAVANTI—Eldest daughter of Sheth Ramdas Khimji expired on Monday night. Uthamana ceremony on Wednesday 12th June at 3 p.m. (B.T.) at Khar, 15th Road, opp. Gymkhana.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per S.S. "Gujrat" Via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 13th instant.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per S.S. "Conte Verde" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 9-00 a.m. on Thursday the 20th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Tokiwa Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 10th instant, and is due to arrive here on Friday morning the 14th June.

SRI VENKATESA DEVASTHANAM.

In connection with the Prathista festival the "Garudothsavam" of Sri Venkatesa Bhagwan will be celebrated to-day (Wednesday). The Hours of Worship will be between 8 and 10 p.m. as usual.

SILK MERCHANTS AID TO RELIEF FUND.

The Silk Merchants' Association, Bombay write to say that they have received "a sum of Rs. 2,000 by wire from the Silk Merchants' Association of Manila for the Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund. It has also received a sum of Rs. 329. Uptill now the sum donated for the Relief Fund amounts to Rs. 15,712".

MORE GHEE AND BUTTER FAKERS FINED

The following persons have been convicted and fined by the Municipal Court of the Hon. Presidency Magistrates, Fort, at the Esplanade Police Court:—

Mr. Badruddin Rahimtoola, owner of the shop at the junction of Piru Lane and Parel Road, was convicted and fined Rs. 15 on 6-6-1935, for selling vegetable product adulterated to the extent of 30.9 per cent.

Mr. Muruba Desarji Thakar, owner, of the shop at No. 365 Lamington Road, was convicted and fined Rs. 25 on 4-6-35, for selling ghee adulterated to the extent of 85.4 per cent.

Here are the
TWO BOMB-SHELLS
of the Silver Screen!
'Selima' & 'My Darling'

KRISHNA

Talkies, Dubash Theatre.
Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
India's 'ANNA STEN'
MADHAVI
in EAST-INDIA'S
"SELIMA"
A TALE OF TUMULTUOUS PASSIONS
with an all-star cast
THE BEST PICTURE IN TOWN
Direction:
Western India Theatres, Ltd.

MINERVA

Talkies, Lamington Road
Last 3 days
Daily at 5-30, 8 & 10-30 p.m.
PADMADEVI
The Beautiful Nightingale of Bengal in
"My Darling"
(CHANDAKA TUKADA)
A GANDHARV PICTURE
with MUBARAK, SHIRIN BANU
A Stirring Story of Arab Love!

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

CAPITOL—"The Scarlet Pimpernel" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Babes in Toyland Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee at 4 p.m. on Friday.
PATHE—"Rumba" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Selima" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"My Darling" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
SWASTIK—"Kamalata", or "Kamroop-desh-ki-Kamini" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
WEST END—"College Girl" Time as usual.
ROXY—"Ghar-Jamai" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Daksha-Yagna" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Do-Gadi-ki-Manj". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
GLOBE—"Black Rider" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Gay Divorcee" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Things are Looking up" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"One night of Love". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—The "Kid from Spain". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12-0 noon Time Signal Selection of Indian Music. (Hindustani Records.) 1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates. European Lunch Hour Selections. 5-30 p.m. European Programme. Relay of Music from Regal Cinema—The Theatre Magnificent. (By kind permission of the Management.) 6-30 p.m. Indian Programme. Marathi Ballad Songs. (Columbia Records.) 7-0 p.m. Light Music. Miss Ladkawalla. 7-30 p.m. Violin Solos Gajanan Anant Joshi of Aundh. 8-30 p.m. Time Signal. Indian Programme. General News in Hindi and Commercial News. 9-00 p.m. European Programme. Weather Report and News Bulletin. 9-20 p.m. "Current Topics". By Charles Harmer. 9-30 p.m. Talk: "A Trip Round India", By J. P. Sweeney. 10-0 p.m. The Art Players, SB. Directed by Josef Barthel. 1 "Mazurka" Chopin, 2 "Moonlight and Minuet" Debussy, 3 "Larghetto" Handel, 4 "Frasquita Serenade" Lehar, 5 "Gopak" Moussorgsky, 6 "The Dancing Doll" Poldini, 7 "Lettre de Manon" Gillet" 8 "In An Eastern Garden London Ronald.

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. A Pianoforte Recital by Ronald Chamberlain. 7-45 p.m. "What they Say" or "With and Without Prejudice."* (Second Programme). 8-25 p.m. "Tea Time." Torrance and Verne with Mario Lorenzi in Harps and Harmony. 9 p.m. Talk: "Foreign Affairs."* 9-15 p.m. The Western Studio Orchestra; leader, Frank Thomas. 9-45 p.m. Dance music. 10 p.m. The News. 10-15 p.m. Dance music. 10-30 p. m. Close down.

*Electrical recording.
!Gramophone records.

TENDERS FOR TREASURY BILLS

Tenders for Rs. One Crore of three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday the 11th June 1935. Total amount offered was Rs. 1,47,75,000. Tenders at Rs. 99/9/3 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-9-0 allotted approximately 67 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. Total amount accepted was Rs. One crore, the average rate of accepted tenders being Rs. 1-11-10 per cent per annum.

Tenders for Rs. One Crore of three months' Treasury Bills will be received on Tuesday, the 18th June 1935. Successful tenderers should make payment on Friday, the 21st June 1935. Other conditions are as usual.

During the week ended the 7th June 1935 Treasury Bills for Rs. 2,50,00,000 were renewed in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

THE CAPITOL
DAILY THREE SHOWS
at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

LESLIE MERLE
HOWARD OBERON
in Baroness Orczy's
THE SCARLET PIMPERNEL
France in the throes of the Revolution!
Free List Suspended

Provisional Electoral Rolls For New Legislatures

BOMBAY GOVT. STARTS WORK

Franchise Qualifications Explained

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

As a preliminary measure to provide for the constitution of the Bombay Legislative Assembly, the Bombay Legislative Council and the Sind Legislative Assembly under the provisions of the Government of India Bill now before Parliament, in the event of that Bill becoming Law, the Government of Bombay have recently started the preparation of provisional rolls of electors for the legislative bodies mentioned above.

Present Purpose

These provisional rolls are being prepared in order to ascertain the probable number of electors under the proposed new franchise qualifications to aid Government in delimitation of constituencies for the said legislative bodies. These rolls will also facilitate the subsequent preparation of regular rolls for the first general elections under the new Constitution.

Clearing Ground

It should be clearly understood that the provisional rolls are purely for the purpose of clearing the ground on the basis of franchise which is still subject to further consideration by both Houses of Parliament and that any action taken is in these circumstances of an entirely provisional nature.

All persons qualified to be enrolled under the provisional franchise are requested to help the local officers concerned with the preparation of the rolls in making them as accurate and complete as possible. It will be seen that persons entitled to enrolment by virtue of certain qualifications will not be so enrolled except on application. It is hoped that such persons will send in without delay the necessary applications along with proof in support of their claim to the local officers concerned. In order to facilitate enrolment of women an application from a woman by letter or by her husband on her behalf will be accepted.

QUALIFICATIONS.

A person will not be qualified unless he is a British subject or the subject of an Indian State and has attained the age of 21 years.

A person will not be entitled to be registered in more places than one and will ordinarily be registered on the roll pertaining to the area in which he resides. If a person has more than one places of residence he should inform the registering officer of the place in which he wishes to be registered.

The following is a summary of the qualifications necessary for registration on the electoral rolls of territorial constituencies of the aforesaid legislative bodies:—

(A) BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Residence for a period of 180 days in the previous financial year in a house within the constituency or certain limits thereof (in the case of a European or Anglo-Indian, within the whole Presidency) and any one of the followirg qualifications:—

(1) Assessment to income-tax in the previous financial year.

(2) Holding in one's own right or occupying as a tenant in the constituency alienated or unalienated land or land on talukdari tenure assessed at or of the assessable value of not less than Rs. 8 land revenue.

(3) Being the alienee of the right of Government to the payment of rent or land revenue amounting to not less than Rs. 8 land revenue in respect of land so alienated and situated within the constituency.

(4) Being a khot or a sharer in a khoti village in the constituency or a sharer in a bhagdari or narwadari village in the constituency responsible for the payment of not less than Rs. 8 land revenue.

(5) Occupation as owner or tenant in the constituency of a house of not less than Rs. 60 annual rental value in Bombay City, or, in any other urban area (i.e. municipal district, municipal borough, cantonment or notified area) of not less than Rs. 18 annual rental value or, if no tax based on the annual rental value of houses is levied, of the capital value of not less than Rs. 750.

(6) The passing of the Matriculation or the School-leaving Certificate examination of the Bombay University or an equivalent examination.

(Registration in this case is on application only. An applicant under this head should produce the original certificate showing that he has passed the examination with a copy thereof).

(7) Being a retired, pensioned, discharged officer, non-commissioned officer or soldier of His Majesty's regular military forces.

FOR WOMEN.

(8) The above are general qualifications applicable to both men and women. If, however, a woman has none of the above qualifications she may still be registered if she possesses any of the following qualifications:—

(i) Being the pensioned widow or pensioned mother of a person who was an officer, non-commissioned officer or soldier of His Majesty's regular military forces; or

(ii) Being literate i.e. able to read and write in some language selected by her; or

(iii) Being the wife of a person who possesses any of the qualifications at present prescribed for a general constituency of the Bombay Legislative Council.

If a person has more wives than one the wife who is senior by marriage is alone qualified to be enrolled.

(Registration in the case of all the three special qualifications for women mentioned above is on application only. A woman claiming to be included as being literate will not be enrolled unless she produces before the officer preparing the roll a certificate of ability to read and write in some language issued by a village officer or Aval Karkun and countersigned by a revenue officer not inferior in rank to a Mamlatdar (or a Mahalkari in the case of areas under the charge of a Mahalkari) or issued by a gazetted officer, a Justice of the Peace or a Principal or Headmaster of a school or other educational institution recognised by Government.)

"SCHEDULED CASTES"

(9) Additional franchise qualifications have been prescribed for certain castes, hitherto known as depressed classes, but now named "Scheduled Castes." These castes are:—Asodi, Bakad, Bhambi Bhangi, Chakrawadya-Dasaf, Chalvadi, Chambhar or Mochigar or Samagar, Chena-Dasary, Chuhar or Chuhra, Dakaleru, Dhed, Dhegu-Megu, Dhor, Garode, Halleer, Halsar or Haslar or Hulsavar Holaya, Khalpa, Kolcha or Kolgha Koli Dhor, Kotegar (North Kanara only,) Lingader, Madig or Mang, Mahar, Mangarudi, Maghval or Menghwar, Mini Madig, Mochi (except in Gujarat), Mukri Nadia, Shenva or Shindhava, or Shingadya, Sochi, Timali Turi, Vankar, Vitholia. The additional qualifications are as follows:—

(i) Being literate i.e. able to read and write in some language selected by the person;

(ii) Being a person who was at any time during the year ending on the 31st December last actually performing the duties of an inferior village office, whether hereditary or not. If such a person has been dismissed for misconduct he will not be entitled to be enrolled unless he has been re-employed.

(B.) BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Residence for a period of 180 days in the previous financial year in a house within the constituency or certain limits thereof (in the case of a European, within the whole Presidency) and any of the following qualifications:—

(1) Assessment to income-tax in the previous financial year on an income of not less than Rs. 7,500.

(2) Holding in one's own right or occupying as a tenant in the constituency alienated or unalienated land or land on talukdari tenure assessed at or of the assessable value of not less than Rs. 251 land revenue.

(3) Being the alienee of the right of Government to the payment of rent or land revenue amounting to not less than Rs. 251 land revenue in respect of land so alienated and situated within the constituency.

(4) Being a khot or a sharer in a khoti village in the constituency or a sharer in a bhagdari or narwadari village in the constituency responsible for the payment of not less than Rs. 251 land revenue.

(5) In urban constituencies and in municipal districts, municipal boroughs and cantonments and notified areas—occupation as owner or tenant of a house of the annual rental value of not less than 3,000 or, if no tax based on the annual rental value of houses is levied, of the capital value of Rs. 50,000.

(6) M.As., M Scs., M. Coms., M Es., A. Ags., LL. Ms. M. Ds, M. Ss., D Hys., D. Scs., of five years' standing.

(7) Members of Legislatures—past or present; Presidents or Vice-Presidents of Borough Municipalities and District Local Boards—present; Fellows or Members (present) of the Senate of the University of Bombay; Presidents (present) of the following bodies, viz., the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, the Bombay Trades Association, the Indian Merchants' Chamber, the East India Cotton Association, Ltd., the Bombay Millowners' Association, the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association and the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce; Chairmen of Central Co-operative Banks (present); Judges of the High Court—past; Holders of Indian titles of Raja, Nawab or any higher titles; Holders of all English titles; Shams-ul-Ulemas and Mahamahopadhyayas; Ex-Members of Executive Council; Vice-Chancellors of the University of Bombay—past or present.

(8) Persons in receipt of a pension from Government of not less than Rs. 250 per mensem.

(9) Sardars and Inamdars or alienees in respect of entire villages.

(10) Wives of—

(a) holders and tenants of land assessed at not less than Rs. 1,001 land revenue,

(b) persons assessed to income-tax in the previous financial year on an income of not less than Rs. 25,000 per annum.

(These will be special qualifications for women in addition to the general qualifications; only the senior wife (i.e. wife first married) will be enfranchised (as in the case of the Provincial Assembly.)

(C) SIND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Residence for a period of 180 days in the previous financial year in a house within the constituency or certain limits thereof (in the case of a European, within Sind) and any one of the following qualifications:—

(1) Assessment to income-tax in the previous financial year.

(2) Holding in one's own right or occupying as a permanent tenant or as a lessee from Government alienated or unalienated land in the constituency on which in any of the last five revenue years an assessment of not less than Rs. 8 land revenue has been paid or would have been paid if the land had not been alienated.

(3) Cultivating as a Hari alienated or unalienated and in the constituency on which in the preceding revenue year an assessment of not less than Rs. 16 land revenue has been leviable or would have been leviable if the land had not been alienated.

(4) Being the alienee of the right of Government to the payment of rent or land revenue amounting to not less than Rs. 8 land revenue in respect of land so alienated and situated within the constituency.

(5) Occupation as owner or tenant in the constituency of a house of not less than Rs. 30 annual rental value in Karachi City or in any other urban area (i.e. municipal district, municipal borough, cantonment or notified area) of not less than Rs. 18 annual rental value or if no tax based on the annual rental value of houses is levied, of the capital value of not less than Rs. 750.

(6) The passing of the Matriculation or the School-leaving Certificate examination of the Bombay University or an equivalent examination.

(Registration in this case is on application only. An applicant under this head should produce the original certificate showing that he has passed the examination with a copy thereof).

(7) Being a retired, pensioned, discharged officer, non-commissioned officer or soldier of His Majesty's regular military forces.

SPECIAL QUALIFICATIONS.

(8) The above are general qualifications applicable to both men and women. If, however, a woman has none of the above qualifications she may still be registered if she possesses any of the following qualifications:—

(i) Being the pensioned widow or pensioned mother of a person who was an officer, non-commissioned officer or soldier of His Majesty's regular military forces; or,

(ii) Being literate i.e. able to read and write in some language selected by her; or

(iii) Being the wife of a person who possesses any of the qualifications at present prescribed for a general constituency of the Bombay Legislative Council in Sind. If a person has more wives than one the wife who is senior by marriage is alone qualified to be enrolled.

(Registration in the case of all the three special qualifications for women mentioned above is on application only. A woman claiming to be included as being literate will not be enrolled unless she produces before the officer preparing the roll a certificate of ability to read and write in some language issued by a village officer or Head Munshi and countersigned by a revenue officer not inferior in rank to a Mukhtiarkar or issued by a gazetted officer, a Justice of Peace or a Principal or Headmaster of a school or other educational institution recognised by Government.

It will be observed that the provisional franchise proposals detailed above are for territorial constituency only. Provision for special constituencies such as Commerce and Industry and Labour are still under the consideration of Government.

Those who are desirous of having further information on any of the above points should refer to the local officers concerned with the preparation of the rolls.

THE REGAL
POPULAR REVIVAL
FOR 3 DAYS ONLY
TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

DON'T MISS THIS LAST CHANCE

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Reserve Bank Shares

After the tremendous rush for the shares of the Reserve Bank of India which resulted in disappointment to thousands of applicants as they were not lucky enough to get shares, the question which is now put almost every few minutes to the clerks of the Reserve Bank in Bombay is when those whose applications have been accepted, would get the share certificates. It appears that in Bombay presidency alone about ten thousand applications were refused and a like number of applicants will be allotted shares. At present share certificates for the shareholders of the whole of India who are allotted shares are in print and will take at least one more month for printing and filling in, which is to be done not on the typewriters but by hand. It seems, therefore, that those applicants who have been allotted shares have to wait for at least a month or six weeks before they get their share certificates.

Coal Dust Nuisance In Dadar

Dadarites are, no doubt, glad that the Mayor and the Health Officer of the Corporation have held that the coal dust nuisance is a grave menace to the health of the inhabitants. But they would like to know when it is proposed to take any action in the matter. During the rainy season there will be a temporary subsidence of the nuisance. It is to be hoped that before the monsoon is over, the coal depot will be shifted to another place where it is not likely to cause any annoyance to anybody.

ARRESTED FOR FALSE FIRE ALARM

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Masian Abdulkarim, a juvenile, who gave a false fire alarm and called the Fire Brigade was arrested by the Byculla Police on Monday night.

He was enlarged on a bail of Rs. 20 for a day at the Mazagaon Police Cout to-day.

OKHA PORT NEWS

OKHA PORT, June 11.

The Port Officer Okha wires as follows:—

S.S. Baron Pentland loaded 5396 tons salt for Calcutta and left on June 5. S.S. Tarantia of the Anchor Line arrived on May 28 and discharged 434 tons of general cargo from Glasgow, Liverpool and Swansea and left on May 29. S. S. Raunfels of the Hansa Line arrived on June 3 and discharged 317 tons of general cargo from Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp and Rotterdam and loaded 50 tons Magnesium Chloride for Rotterdam and left on June 4. S. S. Gurna of the British India Line on June 7 and loaded jeera, Gopichandan and cotton twist for Calcutta and left on June 8.—A. P.

Rhythm of the Rumba
Exciting music setting the tempo for the pounding hearts of a cool, graceful blonde and her swarthy companion!
Adolph Zukor presents
The Dancing Lovers of Bolero

"RUMBA"
A Paramount Picture with MARGO
LYNNE OVERMAN • MONROE OWSLEY
IRIS ADRIAN • GAIL PATRICK
PATHE
DAILY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Stops Colds Quickly!

● Chamberlain's Cough Remedy soothes inflamed tissues, the cause of colds and coughs. It breaks up congestion and clears air passages in the nose and throat. Yet Chamberlain's is safe for anyone for it contains no narcotics... Used for more than sixty years... Keep a bottle handy.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Bell House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1935

GOVERNMENT'S DUTY

Government's obstinate refusal to allow even the faintest of lights being thrown non-officially on Quetta is naturally increasing *distrustful curiosity every day* and stimulating speculations. The stir caused by the ban continues *and the public has now begun to* think aloud. And with good reason; for the obstinacy of the ban is only matched by the persistence of Government's silence as regards the material questions. As our staff correspondent points out, the people are asking what is behind the Government's promptly sanctioning ten lakhs of rupees for Quetta relief and getting the British Government to sanction 50,000 sterling. Quetta is one of the most important military centres and the anxiety of both the Governments to reconstruct the headquarters in that part of India without much loss of time is intelligible. What, however, is more serious is complaints that are reported to have been made by refugees from Baluchistan against some military men. They are serious complaints and the continued ban, even though it be supplemented by fulsome praise for the military emanating from Quetta, is the last method of removing them or convincing the public of their being baseless.

Sound Suggestions

Government, in their own interest will do well to accept the suggestion of the Bombay Mayor who says:—

"Let a small group of half a dozen responsible and representative citizens, in whom public have great confidence, such as Congress President, the General Secretaries and one or two recognised Mahomedan leaders, enter the prohibited area and let them satisfy themselves after personal inspection of the real state of affairs; they can surely be trusted to judge the situation impartially and *fairly and not to take any measures* or adopt any attitude that may embarrass Government in their relief work. On the contrary, if they feel satisfied with the measures so far taken and consider non-official interference on the spot inadvisable, at this stage, they will be honest and frank enough to issue a public statement to that effect and thus allay public feelings and restore public confidence and trust.

This is an appeal which challenges response not only in the name of commonsense, reason and self-interest but also in the name of ordinary humanity. For, as Mr. *Nariman rightly says, such a* procedure will greatly facilitate the collection of funds and thus help relief work all over the country.

Central Organisation

In this connection we heartily welcome Babu Rajendra Prasad's instructions asking Messrs. Chottram Gidwani, Jairamdas Daulatram and Kripalani to open a central organisation for relief for refugees with branches at all places where refugees are sent both in Sind and the Punjab. Refugees are streaming into these Provinces in such large numbers that the problem of rendering relief to them is becoming nearly as formidable as that of helping those who are left in Baluchistan. Babu Rajendra Prasad has, we understand, gone to consult Gandhiji. We earnestly hope he will be able to take personal charge of the central relief organisation and make it as great a success as he made of the Bihar Central Relief Committee. The formation of such an organisation including people of all shades and classes will help to reassure the public who have begun to wonder about the desirability of immediately subscribing for the relief of the stricken people of Baluchistan. As regards Government we still hope they will now at least see the error of their policy and make it possible for the public to offer their maximum co-operation in all possible ways.

Local Bodies In Bombay

Though the Reports on Municipal Administration in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1933-34, just released by Government with their Resolution thereon, have not a very encouraging tale to unfold, they deserve the serious attention of all citizens interested in the progress of local self-Government in the Presidency. Our municipalities and local boards, though their powers are necessarily limited, provide some field for self-Government and thus their proper administration and progress must be the concern of all those who have the real interests of the country at heart. There has been little departure in the management and conduct of municipalities during the period under review. The whole position is more or less static, doubtless due to the financial stringency which is still affecting the resources both of Government and the municipalities. There has been an enhanced realisation on the part of municipalities of the duties they owe to the public. The public on their part evince keen interest in civic affairs, and the demand for further amenities is very marked everywhere. Little, however, has been possible in this direction as Government themselves have severely curtailed the financial assistance which was so long given to facilitate measures of public utility. The municipalities of Ahmedabad, Surat and Sholapur deserve special praise for the progress they have shown in spite of financial stringency.

The most serious feature of municipal administration in the year under report, and one which requires to be radically remedied, is the increase in the arrears of rates, taxes and dues, which remain uncollected. These have risen from Rs. 31.25 lakhs to 32.12 lakhs. Certain municipalities in the Central divisions have earned a most unenviable reputation in this matter—the arrears amounting to more than 50 per cent! It appears again, that "in many cases municipal councillors themselves figured among the defaulters, and that in other cases recoveries were not made owing to the sympathy of the councillors with the defaulters who happened to be their friends or relatives." Surely this is a first class public scandal which requires prompt attention. The "regrettable reluctance" on the part of the municipal administration to take coersive action against their councillors, though it amounts to a grave dereliction of duty, is surely engendered by the fear of 'consequences.' Thus the guilt attaches really and ultimately to the councillors themselves. Government in the circumstances decide that failure to undertake the obligatory duty of collection of arrears should be held to be an adequate reason for supersession of any municipality. We feel, however, that this is too drastic a measure, which should be reserved for really serious cases as a last resort when milder corrective measures have been tried and failed. It is making the public pay for the misdemeanour of their representatives. Normally and in the first instance, pressure—even stringent pressure—should be brought to bear on the councillors themselves, to discharge their duties properly, and if necessary provision should be made for unseating a defaulting member. This will surely ginger up matters to a great extent.

It is gratifying to note that, in general, better efforts were made by most of the municipalities to improve their administration by following the remarks and suggestions made by the Audit Department. The Poona City and Lonavla municipalities are, however, the glaring exceptions. Serious irregularities, were reported particularly in the Northern division. The prevalence of party spirit and faction with its reprehensible repercussions on the administration is also noted in a number of municipalities. We are afraid this state of affairs is bound to continue until a wider civic conciousness is inculcated upon the citizens by means of education and propaganda. Altogether the Reports throw a flood of light on the working of municipalities in the Presidency, and will prove a useful guide to all those interested in the betterment and progress of our civic government. We hope and trust the lessons following therefrom will not be lost upon our municipalities.

NEW MATRICULATION SCHEME

(By "A Teacher.")

It seems now-a-days that the Bombay University Authorities are experts in changing every now and then schemes of studies laid down for its alumni. Really speaking the University is a museum of experiments. It *might be a small thing to them,* but they do not realise the mental torture which their too frequent changes entail upon the teachers and the taught. I shall prove this by referring only to the New Matriculation Syllabus, and with reference to English only.

English.

In English in the new Syllabus they have abolished the compulsory study of texts altogether, leavng the field open to the teachers for General English Work, wherein they have again introduced paraphrase and translation which they had discarded about a decade ago and undue attention (40 p. c. marks) is given to grammar including such things as etymology, figures of speech, etc. One fails to understand whether the grounds on which they have done away with the texts are valid. One of the chief grounds, and I feel the only ground, adduced by them was that the study of the texts led to unintelligent cramming by the students of the annotations: but here the authorities were at fault in their selections. From my experience, and that might be the experience of others, I can cite a number of unsuitable passages having been prescribed for the Matriculation. It is a psychological truth that the students commmit to memory when they do not understand a particular thing, but when the passages are upto the mark they relish them.

If the cramming of annotations be the ground, this might with equal force apply to the college students who, I dare say, use, heaps of annotations. On the same ground, text books should not be prescribed in any subject for the College Classes too. As referred to above, students are likely to cram a thing when they do not understand it. The real fault lies either with those who lay down the syllabus and select difficult passages or books, or with teachers who do not make the abstruse points clear as far as practicable. In the absence of guides and annotations, I have seen even eminent teachers and professors dictating notes and students committing them to memory.

Need For Models

An eminent professor like H. E. Palmer says in his 'Principles of Language Study' that a language is best learned by 'imitation.' Another writer of note says "To understand, to memorise and to reproduce are the surest ways to learn a language. Therefore in any scheme of language acquisition, begin with reproduction." By discarding the texts in English the University has prevented the students from learning some of the choicest specimens of English literature. Perhaps some bright students might read something along their own lines, but they will not get the benefit of the mature experience of English Board of studies and an overwhelming majority will not read beyond what is laid down in the syllabus. Perhaps the authorities might have it in their minds that the school authorities will prescribe their own selections, but their expectations in this matter would be falsified. Here I may cite the examples of total negligence by certain schools of the study of Geography and Science when theyy were certified subjects in the twenties consequently the knowledge of Geography and Sciece deteriorated and the university had to again examine the students in these subjects.

The authorities in their syllabus have admitted the principle of prescribing text books in Modern Indian European and classical languages for the Matriculation. It is beyond one's comprehension why they should not observe the same principle with regard to English. Moreover they prescribe books for the College classes in all the subjects (including English). A pretty good number of teachers had expressed their views in the press against the abolition of texts, but no attention seems to have been paid to it. I even doubt whether the Head Masters of High Schools were consulted in the matter. When the University prescribes text books for the College classes, much more should they do for

(Continued on page 12).

VILLAGE INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION

The Village Is A Self-contained Self-reliant Unit Of Nationalism

By B. PATTABHISITARAMAYYA III.

All this is well and good. Europe *must one day change its* ideals. The Industrial Revolution of the past 150 years has to *go back upon itself probably. We* shall even grant that Germany *rearming itself to-day in the face* of the Treaty of Versailles and in *defiance of her old enemies, is* doing so merely because she has lost her markets overseas and an Industrial nation without Colonies is like a body without hands for prehension or legs for progression. The question is, has India ever been so constituted, as to be self-supporting and self-suffering. What is the basis of the structure of Hindu Society? Upon the answer to this question depends the correctness of the plans now drawn up by the Congress to revive the village Industries of India. What were they like?

Hindu Society

It is no doubt often said that amongst the Hindus the social and religious customs as well as institutions are intertwined with each other. That is so. We, who have imbibed a little of the western culture, resent such a misjoinder of laws and institutions. But when we shed this new coating on our minds and re-examine our ancient culture, we shall not have any difficulty in understanding the rationale underlying it. The fact is, that the Hindu Religion, so called, is not a bundle of dogmas and doctrines any more than Hindu Society may be considered a bundle of formulae and customs. On the other hand Religion and society form the warf and weft of the web of Indian life and may be broadly connoted by the term Hindu culture. This culture is the real index of Hindu civilization. It is the flowering forth of Hindu genius. It is doubtless sustained by the high inspiration which Religion always furnishes. It is the very basis of Hindu society which has seemingly divided the various communities enfolded by the term Hindu, but *which has evolved a real synthesis* between the numerous conflicts of life. These conflicts are not merely the fleeting fancies of the *day, nor are they the sordid* contests that arise in life from time to time, but they are, if we *may so say, some of the eternal* verities which have puzzled the *genius of lawgivers, philosophers* and saints. What is the relationship of wealth to knowledge, how should we reconcile the *spiritual with the material* longings of man? Who is the greatest of the three, Viswamitra, Valmiki or Vasishta? It is some of these problems that have been grappled with by the founders of the ancient Hindu society and the progenitors of the ancient Hindu culture.

Varnasrama Dharma

Vernasrama dharma strikes at once, even the casual onlooker, or the quick-moving globe trotter, as the outstanding feature of Hindu society. It is no more a mere social attribute than child marriage is a mere social institution. Both have an economic backing behind them. The four castes of India are organized, so as to eliminate the spirit of competition amongst them, for each cast is taught to be proud of itself and is a perfect democracy within itself. Does any one say, that there is a competition amongst the four asramas of life. No, they are as much a means to the working out of Dharma as the castes are. Only the asramas can all be passed through by the same individual in turn, while the castes have to be scaled up not in successive stages in the same birth but in the successive births in a cycle of life. It is easy to jibe at the theories that form the frame work of a faith, but when a scientific and dispassionate study is made of the laws and institutions of a nation, it is but right that we should shed at the very gate of investigation, our prejudices and predilections alike. In the scheme then *of Varnasrama Dharma,* it is clear that each Varna and each asrama has its duties and functions clearly demarcated and defined. In other words they constitute the *Dharma of each.*

Times Change

We have now to consider how these have degenerated in recent times and whether we can build them anew and if so how we should co-ordinate the modern conditions of life with the ancient organization of society. We have already seen that the Brahmin has stood for poverty and learning and that wealth has never been an accompaniment or prize of knowledge. Culture has doubtless been respected, yea even venerated, but it has been yoked to the ideal of service and the repositories of culture have obtained a charge for their maintenance on the State and Society. The King has maintained them by girts and the people have supported them by doles. The Brahmin has served the State and Society alike and is in a sense a maintenance holder. Wealth has been given away to other castes, property and physical prowess to still others and each has been taught to exalt the duties to the level of Dharma, to live for it and die in it. But times have changed, the patronage of Kings and Queens has disappeared. Hindu culture has lost its hold upon Society, and alien rulers have found the need for a body of people who are learned and poor to serve their purpose, to translate their laws to the people, and translate peoples' longings to them. In a word a body of dwibhashees or Dubashees to serve as intermediaries, between an alien state and its subjects. The Brahmin has taken to his English education like a duck to water, and having found for once in life his learning equated to wealth, now discovers, that his

(Continued on page 5.)

Frankly Speaking

A "BLOODLESS" ANNEXATION

As was universally expected, Japan has now annexed—for, however, the fact may be disguised it amounts to annexation—the Chinese Province of Chihli which includes Peiping (Peking) and the port of Tientsin. China has evacuated all the Government troops, abolished Kuomintang and removed the offending Chinese General. Chinese surrender has been achieved, as Tokyo joyfully announces, "bloodlessly" without the necessity of the Japanese threat being enforced. This is true. But there is a pathetic aspect to it. China is being dismembered progressively without being able even to cry in pain. She is too helpless to withstand Imperialist might. And yet she is a member of the League of Nations and supposed to be the protege jointly of all the Great World Powers. But the brotherhood of Imperialism does not recognise obligations based on morality or rights of the weak.—save, of course, when self-interest is unavoidably brought into the conflict.

BREEDING REVOLT

How will this latest outrage of 'force majeur' on the integrity of China react on the people? We have no doubt that Japan will be able to establish "Order" and "Peace" in Chihli as in Jehol. But while discontent in the "Japanese" provinces will be driven underground, every advance of Japan into China means additional strength to the spirit of revolt among the people. Who knows that it may not be Japan to whom the credit for the final awakening of a united China will go? Meanwhile, the annexation of Chihli has some strategic importance also. Japan now controls the Mukden-Peking railway, which goes on to Inner Mongolia. And thus she commands two routes to Inner Mongolia in whose direction will most likely lie the next Japanese advance. Inner Mongolia is already susceptible to Japanese influence and its annexation will only be a question of time. How will it affect Russo-Jap. relations?

MUSSOLINI SHOUTS AGAIN.

The mutually contradictory attitudes adopted by Signor Mussolini are intensely amusing. He whips himself with frantic energy to a brave show of defiance for the benefit of Britain, although his courage fails at direct references. And, simultaneously he warns newspapers to hold off polemics against Britain on pain of confiscation of the offending issue. The newspapers have obeyed, suddenly forgetting all the sins of the "perfidious Albion" which they were decrying till the other day. This is not surprising. Nor is the fiat of Signor Mussolini. The matter is too delicate and the country concerned is not helpless Abyssinia but Britain. But what is all this "indirect" shouting and gesticulating about? What is the trouble between the two Imperialist neighbours of Abyssinia?

THIS FREEDOM!

The Government of Bengal are reported to have started experimenting with the new "policy" of releasing detenus—some detenus—on parole. The instance given by the United Press, of how it is to work, does not, however, entitle the new policy to enthusiastic approval. In essence it is the same old policy; the principle of detention without trial, without even informing the unfortunate victim of the details of his alleged crime, has been maintained. What has been done is that the hardship consequent on internment in other places has been lessened by detention in the home town. Otherwise there is no difference. The detenu must live under the supreme and autocratic wardenship of the Police and District authorities. Within the limits of the town he is "free". But, in addition to other conditions, he must not mix with "terrorists or members of the any revolutionary party" and must "not attend any seditious meeting or associate with any person having an unlawful motive." He will have to spend every day of freedom wondering with apprehension what unspecified persons and meetings may not be regarded, without any warning, as objectionable at the sweet will of the authorities.

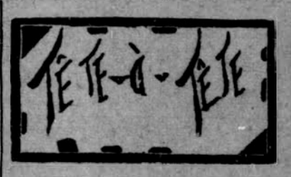
GLASS HOUSES AND STONES.

Britishers who are never tired of pointing out the communal differences in India as a bar to political emancipation will find an object lesson in the ugly scenes that marred the conferment of the freedom of the city on Mr. Lyons, the Prime Minister of Australia, at Edinburgh. The demonstrators objected to the conferment of the honour on Mr. Lyons on the ground that the Colonial premier happens to be a Roman Catholic. The Lord Provost of course apologised for the disturbance saying it was caused only by a few irresponsible persons. But the fact that the report refers to "large crowds" gathering outside the hall and demonstrating with cries of "No Popery" and that Police had to be called is enough to show it was not a negligible section of the citizens who were responsible for the deplorable scene. But whether the irresponsible persons were few or may, would it not be better for Englishmen not to forget such incidents when they felt, as they so often do, seized with the desire to assume superior airs and run down the Indians for their narrow-minded communalism? And would it, further, be really too much for them to remember their own irresponsible communalists while solemnly investing the Indian Communalists with the status of responsible and true representatives of the people of India?

— PRESS VIEWS —

Unwise Ban

"Government have ample resources to deal with the situation in Quetta itself," is the bold and curt claim of H. E. the Viceroy. If this is so may one enquire why have salvage operations been suspended? In view of this admitted fact is it justifiable that the public should be compelled to remain inactive while believing, almost knowing on the basis of the past experiences that there are under the debris living men, women and children who may yet be saved if only they can be extricated swiftly? We make bold to say that there might be many among volunteer relief workers who though not soldiers, would be prepared to bear any hardship and undergo any sacrifice in order to save one unhappy victim from the jaws of death. Not to enlist the support of this selfless class and to reject their offer of co-operaion is, in our opinion, doing a grave injustice to those who may be dying inch by inch under the debris in utter helplessness.—"Forward"



A Voice in the Wilderness:
"I appeal for sanity and reason all round in the name of suffering humanity"—Mr. K. F. Nariman apropos of Quetta.

* * * *

"Has it occurred to someone that Lord Halifax, known as Lord Irwin to be the most *Christian Viceroy of India has* been made Minister for "War—I had almost said Mars?" asks a correspondent.

It has—as a tribute to that British genius of which Britishers are *invariably proud.*

* * * *

A Reuter message—

"The Lord Mayor of London said that England had never failed to extend the hand of friendship to those who needed her . . . . ."

Very often to those too who did not need her.

* * * *

Hoare's Caravan To March On.
Lahore paper streamer.

That is what the British Press has been barking and quite rightly.

* * * *

According to Sir Evelyn Wrench, "it is nothing less than a scandal that Britain's vast territories in Australia, Canada and elsewhere should be left practically empty.

We agree, the scandal must immediately be removed.

And we are sure that India will cheerfully contribute her own "natives," the Europeans in India, to fill the vast territories in Australia, Canada and elsewhere.

* * * *

"The Freedom of the Press as part of Britain's Salvation."
—Headline.

And of India's —— ?

* * * *

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, according to an Air Mail report, declined in the House of Commons to consider the question of a memorial to Colonel Lawrence.

This, however, need not be regarded as implying that Colonel Lawrence is not dead.

Poor Mac probably rejected the suggestion in a self—introspective mood

* * * *

Grigg Is India's Truest Friend
reads a headline in a Delhi weekly.

Doesn't our contemporary mean "Trusteeest"?

We, however, take it as an unpardonable slur on India's other "truest" friends, to mention only a few —— but no that would be an invidious distinction against the rest of them and their trustee—we mean truestness. See Who's Who.

* * * *

The Salvage Officer at Quetta says in an official report that one of their first attempts at Salvage was for a gas cylinder required for the manufacture of Soda water.

Evidently they can't stand it neat.

* * * *

ITALIAN INTERESTS IN AFRICA.
Likely Policy of Peaceful Penetration And Development.

—Madras paper headlines.

The Guns, Aeroplanes troops, etc., have of course, been sent there to protect and ensure the "peacefulness."

* * * *

Under the caption "Will they Unite?" a Northen India paper publishes the photos of Lord Willingdon and Rajen Babu.

Which begs another question about the commonsense of our contemporary.

* * * *

A little girl was trying to explain to her still younger brother that it was wrong to work on Sundays.

"'Tisn't," said the boy.

"'Tis," said the girl. "People who work on Sundays don't go to Heaven."

"Policemen work on Sundays. Don't policemen go to Heaven?"

"Of course not, silly. Everybody's good in Heaven. They don't need any policemen."

Senate Passes New Matriculation Scheme

Heated Debate On Motion To Refer It Back To Syndicate

DWINDLING SURPLUS OF 'VARSITY BUDGET

A complaint that while the University was saddled with the additional responsibility of carrying on post-graduate research work, the Government had not made an adequate increase in the grant to the University was made at the meeting of the Senate on Tuesday when the budget estimates for 1935-36 were taken up for discussion.

It was also urged that the Government should be approached for a larger contribution.

Ordinance Regulations

The Ordinances and the Regulations recently passed by the Syndicatt and the Academic Council, advocating a drastic and radical change in the Matriculation syllabus, also came in for a good amount of criticism.

The Ordinances would come into force, passed by the Senate, from the 1st June 1936, and would apply to the Matriculation Examination of 1937 and onwards.

After much discussion, the Senate passed the Ordinances.

New Bifurcation Scheme

What is known as the "new bifurcation scheme", wherein it was laid that in addition to the second year Arts and Science examination, a first year examination would be held commencing from 1936, was also passed.

NEW MATRIC SCHEME

According to the new Matriculation scheme the candidates would be examined under the following five heads:—

I—General English, without texts—One paper.

II—(a) (i) One of the Modern Indian languages, namely, Marathi, Gujerati, Kannada, Sindhi, Urdu and Hindi, with texts—One paper.

or

(ii) An additional paper in English, with texts—One paper.

and

(b) One of the Classical languages, namely, Sanskrit, Pali, Ardha-Magadhi, Avesta-Pahlavi, Arabic, Persian, Latin, Greek and Hebrew, with texts—One paper.

or

(ii) One of the Modern European languages, namely, French, German and Portuguese, with texts—One paper.

III—Mathematics, consisting of Algebra and Geometry only—Two papers.

IV—History and Geography—One paper.

V—(1) General Science, or, (2) Physics and Chemistry, or, (3) Botany and Zoology, or, (4) Domestic Science, or (5) Physiology and Hygiene—One paper.

Each paper shall be of three hours' duration and shall carry 100 marks.

The marks obtained by a candidate in the two languages offered by him under head II and the marks obtained by a candidate in Algebra and Geometry under head III will be added together for a pass in each of those heads.

NEW SCHEME BACK TO SYNDICATE

The Ordinances and the Regulations recently passed by the Syndicate and the Academic Council, advocating a drastic and radical change in the Matriculation syllabus, came in for severe criticism at the hands of the members of the Senate when it met at the University Hall on Tuesday.

The Ordinances will come into force, if passed by the Senate, from the 1st June 1936 and will apply to the Matriculation Examination of 1937 and onwards.

PARANJPYE'S CRITICISMS

Putting forth a plea to refer the matter back to the Syndicate, Prof. M. R. Paranjpe stated that these ordinances would mostly help "non-Indian against an Indian" in passing the examination. He pointedly drew the attention of the House to article 162 of the new Ordinances in which it was stated:

"A candidate choosing to answer papers in a Modern Indian Language shall specify in his application for admission to the Examination the language he has so chosen, and shall answer all papers (except those in English) in that language only."

He characterised this regulation as the worst of the whole lot. It might be possible, he added, that a student would find it easy to answer the history paper in Marathi and the Sanskrit paper in English under this regulation such a thing was impossible.

Besides this, there was one more discrepancy in the ordinances. Out of the nine papers that were included in the examination, the English paper was assigned only 100 marks, even though it took nearly one-third of the total number of periods allocated for the teaching of the whole Matriculation course. This he thought to be disproportionate.

Prof. Paranjpe further made a suggestion for the inclusion of some additional subjects in the syllabus, subjects which were really "useful" in the strict sense of the word.

Mr. P. P. Thakkar, the president of the Ahmedabad Municipality supported Prof. Paranjpe.

The speaker feared that the standard of English was being raised, which would adversely affect the fate of Matriculation students of his province.

Mr. M. R. Ingle thought that it would be impossible for any school to complete the course as adumbrated in the new syllabus within the last three years of the High School.

Mr. K. G. Warty deplored that the opinions of the headmasters of the various schools had not been invited in the framing of this new matriculation syllabus.

He set forth before the Senate some of the modifications which the headmasters of some schools had suggested to him. It was unwise, he thought, on the part of the framers of this new scheme not to have included the Moghul period in Indian History and the Tudor and Stuart periods in the English History curriculum.

"WASTE OF TIME"

While sympathising with Prof. M. R. Paranjpye, Rev. Duhr said that much precious time will be wasted and schools put in suspense if the scheme were sent back to the Syndicate. "No scheme was perfect", he added. "Education itself was not a perfect thing, hence, where was the wisdom in postponing this matter?"

Principal N. M. Shah, urging for the acceptance of the matriculation examination scheme, said that the final decision with regard to the same lay with the Senate. The decision may not be, however, approved by all but that was inevitable.

BEST PROCEDURE.

Referring to the recommendation that the paper in General English should be compiled without text-books, Principal Shah held that it was the best procedure to be adopted. The absence of text-books would do away with the "cramming" of annotations which the student would often be tempted to do and would also stop the deterioration in the standard of English. Much of the criticism against the new Matriculation curriculum was because of the impression generally prevailing that the matriculation examination was a school leaving examination. In reality it was something more. It was an entrance examination to the higher University courses. Therefore, the speaker held that these Ordinances should be passed.

Replying to the debate, Prof. M. R. Paranjpye, opined that the new scheme had many good points in it, but there were some alterations for the better also to be made. He pointed out that the House ought to remember that 19,000 students who were annually appearing for the examination.

When votes were taken 36 voted for the amendment. Since two-thirds majority of the House was not obtained, the motion for referring the subject back to the Syndicate was lost.

A poll was demanded but the amendment was lost.

The new Matriculation examination scheme was, therefore, passed by the Senate.

NEW BIFURCATION SCHEME

The new bifurcation scheme in Arts and Science, which will come into operation with effect from June 1937, was also passed.

Under this scheme a first year examination in Arts and Science would be held by the affiliated Colleges for the first time in 1938, and the second year examination in 1939.

'VARSITY BUDGET.

The Budget Estimates of the University for the financial year 1935-36 were next taken up for consideration.

Principal N. M. Shah moved: "That the Senate do consider the Annual Financial Statement, including the Budget Estimates for 1935-36 and the Revised Estimates for 1934-35 placed before them by the Syndicate under section 18 (2) (d) of the Bombay University Act."

Summarising the position of the University, for the past few years, Principal Shah said that the surplus budget was gradually dwindling. A few years back it was Rs. 2,33,000 which decreased in 1934-35 to Rs. 1,11,000 but rose under the revised estimates of the same year to Rs. 1,31,000. The surplus budget, however, had gone down to 90,000 under the budget estimates for 1935-36. He feared that on account of the Technological Department, which was not yet a full-fledged Department, the surplus would further go down. The surplus budget of the University had been an eye-sore to many in the past who were clamouring for expansion of University activities. Now there were other proposals for extension and if they were to be carried out the present surplus would be wiped out. The surplus had been garnered by the sagacity and foresight of the ex-Registrar and his successor and this has enabled the University to keep its head high without bowing to outside authorities.

ADDED RESPONSIBILITY.

Opening the discussion, Prof. K. T. Shah said that the Government have imposed an additional responsibility on the University by the creation of a post-graduate department without proportionately increasing the statutory grant of the University. The Government's contribution to the University amounted only to 4.7 per cent of the total budget. The present surplus which might to all intents, be an eyesore to some people, provided a ready excuse for the Government to with-

(Continued on page 12)

Readers, Hurry Up With Your Contributions

Baluchistan Needs Crores So Donate As Much As You Can

The havoc caused by the earthquake in Bihar and adjacent parts seventeen months ago was as heart-rending as it was unprecedented in the history of India entailing the ruin of cities, towns and villages, destruction of homes and loss of hundreds of lives.

But the calamity that has overtaken Quetta and other parts of Baluchistan is even more heart-rending and is certainly one of the most terrible catastrophes in the history of the world. The beautiful city of Quetta has been wiped out and loss of life is appalling in its magnitude.

Crores will be needed to rebuild the cities, towns and villages that have been destroyed. But the immediate need is for relief to the children, who have become orphans, the women who have become widows and all those men, women and children who have become penniless and homeless, having lost all their earthly belongings. To whom but to their own fellow-countrymen can they look for timely succour and adequate assistance to enable them once again to stand on their feet?

It is a call of humanity and patriotism to which there is no Indian who will not respond.

All help will count—the contributions from the poverty of the poor not less than those from the wealth of the rich and the comparatively slender resources of the middle classes.

In order to enable all classes of people easily to contribute their bit to the work of relief, the "Bombay Chronicle", the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" have in association, decided to open a fund called "The Three Paper Quetta Relief Fund" in their columns. All sums not below Re. 1/- will be accepted and acknowledged in the columns of all the three papers.

The proprietors of the three papers have donated a sum of Rs. 1,001/- to the Fund.

The readers of the three papers responded, beyond our hopes, to our call for help to swell the Bihar Earthquake Relief Fund. The Quetta calamity is vastly greater than that which had overtaken Bihar. The need for relief and consequently for money to provide that relief is much greater. We have no doubt our appeal to the readers of the "Chronicle", the "Samachar" and the "Sentinel" to contribute at least 10 per cent of their monthly income will evoke a generous and immediate response. We need hardly add that relief delayed is relief denied.

All cheques should be drawn in the name of "The Three Paper Quetta Relief Fund."

Contributors are requested to see that they get receipts from this office for the amounts contributed by them.

OUR READERS' RESPONSE TO QUETTA'S CALL

List of Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund received on 11-6 35 is as follows:—

	Rs.	As.
Previously Acknowledged	8,409	3-6
One Gentleman	10	0
Nasarwanji Fakirji & Co.	25	0
A. K. Bhawnagarwalla	11	0
Shaikh Allimuddin	3	0
Sheth Nanji Hariram	125	0
Mr. N. L. Pandya	1	0
Mr. D. V. Popat	2	0
Ahmed Haji Noormahomed Latif	50	0
Mr. L. Lima	1	0
Hassanalli Abdulabhai Bambot	1	0
Bai Maherbai K. Bharucha	5	0
Mr. F. B. Patel	100	0
Mrs. Motibai B. Patel	20	0
Miss P. D. Dawar	20	0
Messrs. N. Gulabdas & Co.	50	0
N. S. S.	1	0
A Hindu Gentleman	10	0
Jamnadas Maganlal Shah	5	0
Somalal N. Gandhi	1	0
Mr. Parshotam Valjee	5	0
Two Hindu Gentlemen Dhovivad Navsari	2	0
Gosalla Ishwarlal Jadauji, Talakchand Mangrolwalla	101	0
Hind Stores Kalbadevi	25	0
Hargovinddas Harjivandas	25	0
Parekh Bhogilal Chunilal	50	0
Shambhuram P. Jani, Ahmedabad	10	0
Me and Mother	7	0
Chhotalal Chandulal Jarivala	5	0
Staff of Bagdad Soap Factory	7	0
Bachubhai V. Musa Rs.	5	0
Jivabhai Dosan	1	0
Alladinbhai Nanji	1	0
Baby Pagi Chorvad	5	0
Total Rs.	9,092	3-6

ANTI-JAPANESE BOYCOTT TO END

Implicit Suspension Decreed By Nanking Government

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

NANKING, June 10.

The implicit suspension of the anti-Japanese boycott throughout China has been decreed by the Central Government following the acceptance of the Japanese demands.

The decree enjoins the people not to take action or express any opinion which will provoke ill-feeling with foreign nations.

They are also forbidden to form organisations with objects prejudicial to China's international relations.

It is specially important to be friendly with neighbours, adds the decree, which threatens severe punishment for the violation of orders.

MAYOR'S QUETTA RELIEF FUND

Donations Exceed Rs. 33,000

	Rs.	As.
Amount previously acknowledged	23,009	0
Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola	1,001	0
The Central Bank of India, Bombay	1,000	0
The Millowners' Association, Bombay	1,000	0
Gujarati Hindu Stree Mandal	501	0
Dhuraji Merchants' Association	501	0
The Trustees of Bai Nemtullabai Abdultyeb Maskati Trust, (through Mr. M. Nissim)	500	0
The Grass Merchants' Association	500	0
Mr. Dayabhai Chaganlal	250	0
"Alpha" (through Mr. M. Nissim)	250	0
Mr. Manchershaw Burjorjee Billimoria	101	0
Messrs Kurwa & Kajiji	101	0
Vithoba Canoji Kothare Charity	101	0
Mrs. Dhunmai Framji Arjania	101	0
The Staff of the General Accident, Fire and Life Assurance Corporation, Ltd.	101	0
Dr. R. K. Dhuru	100	0
Messrs Bharat Tiles Co.	100	0
The Hon. Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia	100	0
Dr. and Mrs. P F Fanaken	100	0
Sums below Rs. 100	1,151	0
Total Rs.	30,568	0

COLLECTIONS THROUGH IMPERIAL BANK

The Netherlands India Commercial Bank	250	0
Lodge Mother India	201	0
Mr. and Mrs. N. C. Lakadawalla	201	0
Mr. F P Pavri	201	0
The Empress Iron and Brass Works	151	0
Mr. H N Khambatta	125	0
Mr. Nariman Ardeshir	101	0
Mrs. Cooverbai Ardeshir Masani	101	0
Mrs. Jerbai Nanbhai Masani	101	0
Bai Soonabai Minocher Vakil	100	0
Mr. P D Mahaluxmivala	100	0
Sir Temulji B Nariman	100	0
Captain E D Benjamin, R. E.	100	0
Rao Bahadur R J Bhide	100	0
Messrs K N Chandabhoy, H D Jassoobhoy and R C Diwan	100	0
Anonymous	100	0
The Trustees of Mr. P D Khandalavala's Charity Trust Funds	100	0
Officers and Men 1st (Bombay) Bn. U T C (I T F)	100	0
Sums below Rs. 100	869	0
Grand Total Rs.	33,759	0

Marquis of Zetland, the new Secretary of State for India.

CAMPERS' DROWNED

Tragedy Overtakes Youths Who Recently Returned From India

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, June 11.

Mr. Henry Geren (27) and Mr. John Atkinson (30), both living at Longford Road, Feltham, Middlesex, stated to be back Home on leave from India, were drowned at Laleham ferry on Thames, near Staines, when their punt was overturned and sunk in mid-stream.

Another unknown camper plunged to the rescue and kept one drowning man afloat for some-time, but the force of the tide compelled him to release his grip before reaching the bank.

GREEK ELECTORAL SETBACK

Question Of Restoration Of Monarchy Not Yet Clear

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

ATHENS, June 10.

Despite the electoral set-back towards the uncompromising Royalist the practical effect thereof on the question of the restoration of Monarchy is not yet clear.

It is still uncertain whether Government now intends to hold the plebiscite. It is rumoured that General Kondylis and three other members of the Cabinet favour adhering to the republic, but others with the support of several deputies are expected to raise the question when the assembly meets.

Moreover, it is reported that after formally tendering the resignation, following the election, Government will take an oath towards republic only with reservation.

If this is correct, the raising of the question of a regime in the new assembly appears to be inevitable.

In the meanwhile, Prince Nicholas of Greece in an interview with a Paris newspaper, said that the election showed that Greece had declared for the restoration of Monarchy.

MAJOR D. W. WILSON DEAD

LONDON, June 10.

The death has occurred of Major Duncan William Wilson.—Reuter.

(Major Wilson joined the firm of Killick Nixon & Co. of Bombay in 1904 and became a partner in 1921. He held a Commission, in the 2nd Lanos Artillery and was connected with the Bombay Light Horse. From 1924-27 he was an Honorary A. D. C. to the Governor of Bombay, and an Honorary Magistrate).

CONGRESS ENROLMENT IN "E" WARD

Membership Books Must Be Returned Before 16th June

The roll of Congress membership will be closed to-morrow, Thursday, at 7 p.m. (S. T.). Members who have enrolled before this hour, shall alone be qualified to vote at the annual elections.

In order to afford facilities to those that have taken enrolment books, it is requested that they should return them with the subscription money on or before the 16th instant at 10 a.m. (S. T.).

TIME OF TEST TO MUSLIMS

Divert Seerat Expenses To Quetta Relief, Says Ahrar Majlis Chief

Moulana Habib-ur-Rahman, Ludhianvi, president, Majlis Ahrar Islam Hind, writes:—

Everywhere in India the Muslims are holding Seerat meetings. Thousands of meetings will be convened especially on the 14th and 15th instant.

I have received a large number of letters from all over India asking me to attend their meetings and bring Syed Ataullah Shah Bukhari with me. I have received numerous telegrams also in this connection. Lakhs of rupees will be spent for railway fare in this connection. Thousands of rupees have been and will be spent on postage and telegrams. The amount of money which will be spent on processions and lighting arrangements cannot be exactly estimated.

DIVERT IT TO RELIEF.

But God has put the Muslims of India to the test because exactly at the time of the Seerat meetings Quetta has suffered from a calamitous earth-quake. Thousands of people have been rendered homeless and penniless. Many children have been orphaned. A large number of women are widowed. There is no distress which Quetta people have not undergone. It is high time that the Muslims of India should give proof of their high character and instead of spending money on the Seerat meetings they should spend all their funds and time for the sufferers relief.

MAJLIS AHRAR ISLAM.

Among the Muslim organisations Majlis Ahrar is the first organisation which has taken steps for the sufferers relief. All the district Majlis of the Punjab especially those of Amritsar, Ludhiana, Batala, Jullundur, Sialkot, Gujranwala and Wazirabad are rendering meritorious services. Everyone is fully aware of the measures adopted by us for the sufferers' relief at the Ahrar camp Lahore. I am sure that just as in the political sphere our organisation has rendered most useful service, in the same manner it stands foremost among all the organisation with regard to Quetta sufferers relief.

The accounts of the Quetta Relief Fund are kept separate. Quetta Relief Fund Receipts have been printed.

I hope the Muslims will help us as much as they can in our service to mankind and all the district organisations will continue relief work in a more organised manner.

Our organisation is providing relief to sufferers of all communities.

MR. ANDREWS TO OPEN NEW ARWAL

Address To Be Given To Him On Saturday

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, June 11.

Mr. C. F. Andrews arrives at Patna on Friday night (14th inst.) in the Calcutta-Punjab mail. He will stay at Patna during the night and proceed to New Arwal by car the next morning.

An address will be presented to him at Arwal in the afternoon, after which he will perform the opening of New Arwal. Spending a night at New Arwal he leaves the place on Sunday, (16th inst.).

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CONGRESS SOCIALISTS' HARMFUL ACTIVITIES

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Socialists' strength within the Congress and their recent utterances regarding their ideals have become the topics of the day in the Indian political circles. The mere term "Congress Socialists" denotes an existence of a separate group of persons who although they style themselves as Congressmen yet prefer to have special labels over their heads. This circumstance, namely the existence of a group claiming to have ideals fundamentally different from those of other Congressmen is most harmful as it will prove enough to break solidarity of the premier body. As long as, therefore, the main ideal for the attainment of which the Congress has been struggling has not come within our reach, it will be most harmful to the national cause for any party to carry on activities which are likely to give a blow to the solidarity of the Congress.

Let me now examine what the present-day Congress Socialists are. They resort merely to loud talk. They profess to uplift the masses, namely the workers and the peasants of this country. They want to dethrone the Princes, and landlords without compensation, redistribute land to the peasants, liquidate debts owing by the peasants and workers and in one word "to establish workers and peasants' Raj." Had there been the remotest possibility of achievement of these their aims and thereby of the conferment of more happiness on us, the masses of India, I would have been the first man to join their ranks, although not with any such special label as they are putting on so as to isolate myself from the Congress under the existing conditions as one belonging to such a special group.

The avowed aim of the Congress is the uplift of the toiling masses of this poverty-stricken land, and Mahatmaji as its soul has been giving his heart and soul to better their conditions as much as possible. The so-called Socialists on the other hand have merely been loud in their talk and have been thus simply alienating sympathies and creating unnecessary hatred and enmity between the two classes, which act of theirs is most injurious to the advancement of India's march towards her goal.

Our masses are not capable of either digesting the Socialists' principles or of understanding them properly and if they do it they will understand them in quite a different perspective and such understanding will cause more harm than good to the whole nation. It would be better if our Socialists are a little bit more cautious in their utterances.—Yours, etc.,

N. B. PARULEKAR.

De-Colonisation

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I think I would fail in my duty if I did not answer the charges levelled against me by Mabel Fern of Neo-Royist School.

I will deal with the question of de-colonisation which I have learnt from the pen of Roy himself. "Imperialism (he says) must proceed very cautiously in this new path which is as likely to let it out of the post war crisis as to destruction. The implication of the new policy is a gradual de-colonisation of India which will be allowed eventually to evolve out of the state of 'dependency' to 'dominion status.' The Indian bourgeoisie, instead of being kept down as a potential rival, will be granted partnership in the economic development of the country under the hegemony of Imperialist finance. From a backward agricultural colonial possession India will become a modern industrial country (attention please!) a member of British Commonwealth of free nations."

This right-Menshevik, liberal-Kautskian theory of Imperialist Progressivism Mr. Roy has put forward in opposition to M. Kusineen's thesis which says "only where manufacture constitutes a very simple process (tobacco industry, sugar refineries, etc.,) where the expense of transporting raw materials can be considerably decreased by the first stage of manufacture being performed on the spot does the development of production in the colonies attain comparatively large dimensions. In any case the capitalist enterprises created by the imperialists in the colonies (with the exception of a few enterprises established in case of military needs) are predominantly and exclusively of an agrarian capitalist character and are distinguished by a low organic composition of capital."

Let us now see how it actually fits in with the economic facts. Prior to 1928 the Communist shared the belief that the fundamental line of the imperialist political policy in India was the extension of the alliance with the Indian upper classes (Feudal rulers, Landlords etc.) to the bourgeoisie as a whole although they admitted that the state of industry is one of stagnation and the policy of British Imperialism in the immediately preceding period has tended the Indian bourgeoisie to the left. But subsequent analysis of the Government's economic policy coupled with the falling off, after 1923, of the investment of British capital, the 1s. 6d. exchange ratio, reserve Bank Bill, rejection of the coastal reservation and the accompanying political policy All-White Simon Commission—these clearly proved that the immediate post war economic policy of encouragement and toleration of Indian industry was only a temporary deviation from the general line of hindering the industrial development of India.

But Mabel Fern and the critical student are so benumbed with the deteriorating prospect of British Imperialism that they have not the sense to understand that Britain's available surplus for reinvestment, £86 and £54 Millions in 1924 and 1925 could only leak out to India at the rate of £2.6 and £3.4 millions respectively.

Huge investments of Rs. 12,000 crores in India! So far we know only that the British over-sea investments—not only of India—is about £4 billiards in which India partakes of about a quarter. Taking Rs. 15 to a £ the value of British investments comes to Rs. 1,500 crores which includes the so-called public debts of the Government of India. Of this Prof. K. T. Shah knocks out Rs. 825 crores as debts for which India has not derived any benefit at all—debts incurred for expansionist aims of British Imperialism, Reverse Council Blunder, war gifts etc. Now for the actual "industrialisation and the annual drain on that account," Prof. K. T. Shah gives the following very interesting figures in his book "Wealth and Taxable Capacity of India:—'Interest on capital operating in India about £300 million at 6 p.c. equal £18 millions.' In the same strain Dr. P. Pillai, Ph. D., Director of International Labour Office, New Delhi, and a profound admirer of the civilising role of British Imperialism, writes in the Book 'India Analysed' Vol. 2: "While admitting that India has already registered phenomenal progress in her industrial undertakings during the last few years it is difficult to escape the rather depressing conclusion that the rate of progress has not been commensurate with the size of the country, its population, its natural resources. At the present day there are only three industries in India—cotton, jute and coal-mining which employ more than 200,000 workers each. The total number of the registered factories in British India in 1931 was only 9206 out of which the number actually workng was only 8143; and the average number of operatives employed was 1,421,487. It is difficult to assure ourselves that a country has been industrialised when only 1.4 millions out of the total population of 350 millions are employed in organised industries."

I hold no brief for any group but the seriousness of a political party, its life and growth and the surety of success consists not in whether it commits this or that mistake but whether it tries to overcome that mistake in the light of new development and experience.

The world is undergoing such intense travail at the present moment, the imperialist system is cracking everywhere by its own contradiction and the contradiction between the imperialist countries and the colonies that before the de-colonisation could be realised, the very system will have passed away into history. The de-colonisation theory like the Kautswian theory of super-or-ultra-Imperialism serves the opportunists in that it stimulates inaction against imperialist oppression, disarms the proletariat in favour of the reformist bourgeoisie and its pseudo-nationalist oppositional struggle.—Yours, etc.,

SAROJ DESAI.

Advocates' Examination

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Since the appointment of the Legal Education Committee by the Chief Justice of the High Court of Bombay, various suggestions have appeared in the press about the improvement of legal education in this presidency. Most of these suggestions spring from these two beliefs: (1) The legal profession is overcrowded, and (2) It should be made more efficient.

As a remedy for these "two ills" some people advocate the idea of abolishing the Advocates' examination as conducted by the Bar Council. As I shall presently show, the remedy proposed is worse than "the disease."

In India unemployment is rampant everywhere that there is over-crowding in every walk of life. Yet in no other profession has this cry of closing the door for future entrants been seriously raised. Moreover the number of those who enter this profession through the examination conducted by the Bar Council is very small when compared with those who enter it by becoming LL.B.'s. And there are people who do not intend to join the profession, but who would certainly like to have an Advocates' degree to obtain a status or position in life.

Apart from this it would be also unfair to prevent the present or the future generation from entering the profession by putting unreasonable barriers before them.

Now about efficiency. One would always welcome any proper suggestion that would raise the prestige of the Bar. But here also an invidious distinction in sought to be made between the "LL.B.'s" and the "Advocates." People are not wanting who adopt a snobbish attitude when they talk of these "H. P.'s".

Even though the Bar Council calls this examination as the Advocates' Examination these highbrows still talk of it contemptuously as the High Court Pleaders' Examination!

Really speaking, as matters stand to-day, this Advocates' examination is stiffer than the LL.B. examination. The result of the first examination ranges between 13 and 20 p.c. while that of the LL.B. examination is much higher. I even make bold to say that many a graduate would fail to pass the Advocates' Examination with the same amount of work as he gets through the LL.B. Examination. Under these circumstances one would wish that the Bar Council would kindly make this examination less stiff.

I earnestly appeal to the Legal Education Committee to take a very broad view of the matter and retain the advocates examination. If, after thorough examination it thinks that subjects like English and Logic require to be added to the "Advocates' Court of study" they should by all means be added, but to abolish the examination would be like depriving the poor and able students of their right to enter the Bar.—Yours, etc.,

M. G. D.

EXEMPT CO-OPS. FROM BILL

S. S. League On Proposed Civil Procedure Amendment

The General Secretary, Social Service League, Girgaon, has forwarded the following views of the Managing Committee League to the Commissioner of Labour, Bombay, on the proposed Bombay Government's "Bill further to amend the Code of Civil Porcedure, 1908, for certain purposes":—

My Committee welcomes in general the measure contemplated by Government for the protection of debtors so far as the attachment of their salaries is concerned. My Committee concurs with the Royal Commission on Labour in their views that the indebtedness prevailing among certain classes of workers is mainly due to the credit enjoyed by them and to the facilities afforded to the creditors by the law relating to the attachment of salaries.

WHY THIS DISCRIMINATION?

My Committee is, however, unable to understand the principle of differentiation between the wages of labourers and domestic servants on the one hand, and the salaries of public officers or servants of railway Companies and local authorities, on the other. Under the proposed amendment, if the wages or salaries of labourers and domestic servants exceed Rs. 100 monthly, they will, it seems, be liable to be attached, while in the case of public officers or servants of Railway Companies or local authorities the exemption will be extended to the first Rs. 100 and one-half the remainder of their salaries. My Committee would urge that no such distinction be made. The exemption should be given to the same extent to all classes of employees. There is no mention in the Bill of private employees—persons employed in firms and other private concerns.

AVERT THIS INJUSTICE.

Therefore, the employees who are neither Government servants, nor railway servants, nor servants of local bodies, nor labourers, nor domestic servants, will get no protection though they may be as poor as the other classes enjoying protection under the proposed measure. It is, therefore, quite just and reasonable that exemption should be extended to all classes of employees in the same proportion. The wording of the present clauses is, likely to give rise to different interpretations. My Committee would, therefore, suggest that complication should be avoided and no loopholes should be left for unjust discriminations.

EXCEPT CO-OPS.

It is stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons of Bill that besides seeking to give effect to the proposals enumerated therein, the Bill also takes away the privileged position of Co-operative Societies as in the opinion of the Government of India it is unnecessary to continue that privilege. My Committee is, unable to accept this view. The position of Co-operative Societies is different in many essential respects from that of professional money-lenders. It is true that men are to be saved from their own thriftlessness and that can be done among other things, by destroying or reducing their credit with professional money-lenders. There is no profiteering on the part of Co-operative Societies. Their object is to encourage thrift and to help their members by advancing them loans when they need them to meet unusual expenses. The loans are advanced for legitimate purposes. Howsoever thrifty a man be, if his income is barely enough to meet the usual expenses, he occasionally requires a loan. But if his credit is totally destroyed, he will be unable to raise a loan anywhere. To stop all avenues of credit is to go to the other extreme. The part of a man's monthly salary liable to be attached in execution of a decree obtained by a Co-operative Society may be fixed, but Co-operative Societies should not be deprived of their privileged position altogether as contemplated in the present measure.

DISASTROUS EFFECTS.

The consequences of this policy are likely to be disastrous in that men requiring money to meet legitimate expenses for 'bona fide' purposes will be driven, in the absence of any facilities, to take loans from unscrupulous money-lenders at a high rate of interest. Legal measures will deprive men of their credit with Marwari and other money-lenders who resort to civil remedies for recovering their dues, but will not deter Pathans from advancing loans to such persons, for Pathans do not rely on civil or legal remedies for their recoveries. Thus the result would be that the lowest class of money-lenders, who can bully their debtors into paying their interest and the principal, if need be, would be encouraged in their trade. Obviously this would be most undesirable.

My Committee would, therefore, like to see Co-operative Societies treated differently from other classes of creditors. They may be required to be stricter in judging the purposes for which loans are advanced, and steps may be taken strictly to see that no man is a member of more than one Co-operative credit Society.

How Quetta Maintained Touch With Outer World

Wireless Plays Important Role

BEWOOR'S REPORT ON 'QUAKE

SIMLA, June 10.

As communication with the outside world was a vital factor in the Quetta earthquake situation, the story of how this contact was established and increased, is gathered from Mr. Bewoor, Director General, Posts and Telegraphs.

The Wireless Staff played the most important part, followed by telephone connection which enabled even three Overseas calls to be made on 1st June, and the Telegraph work which can be gathered from the fact that on an average 800 telegrams were booked at Quetta daily and 2,000 received in a station normally clearing about 60 messages either way.

As regards the time the earthquake took place the two clocks at the Telegraph Office stopped working at two minutes and three minutes past three respectively.

'QUAKE MESSAGE TO LAHORE

Intimation of the 'Quake reached Mr. Bewoor at about 11 a.m., on 31st May, through a message sent by the civil wireless station at Quetta to the civil wireless station at Lahore. Mr. Bewoor says: "The message indicated that the earthquake had been of a very severe character involving large loss of life and that owing to the destruction of the batteries the telegraphic and telephonic communications had been interrupted. Steps were immediately taken to strengthen the wireless station at Lahore so that it could work 24 hours.

The wireless staff in Quetta consists of Wireless Supervisor one Wireless Attendant one. The Building in which the Wireless station is situated has not suffered from the earthquake nor have the quarters of the Wireless attendant and the Engine Driver and menial staff. The residence of the Wireless Supervisor has been slightly damaged. The battery and the engine in this building have not suffered at all. I heard from Colonel Vivian, the Chief Signal Officer, that Mr. Todd, the Wireless Supervisor, and his Sikh Assistant worked most energetically and assiduously and were on duty almost continuously for 48 hours after the earthquake.

Until the line communications were established, the wireless station was the only means of communication and was greatly helpful in obtaining assistance from outside. They were given as soon as possible, assistance from the Military Wireless Operator, and one Telegraphist who could understand wireless operating was also sent to help. This circuit is helping to clear the traffic.

DAMAGE TO TELEPHONES

The telephones suffered as a result of the earthquake, the batteries being destroyed, and, though the room in which the automatic equipment was accommodated is still standing and the equipment is in good condition, it was considered unsafe to enter the building. The cable was therefore cut outside and a Manual Telephone system established. In the establishment of this telephone Mr. P. M. Agarwala, sub-Divisional Officer, Telegraphs, Karachi sub-division, has worked most creditably. A 200 line Board has been established in a tent and connections were given on the 4th of June. From 2 p.m., on the 5th of June the Military have taken all connections from this Board and have discontinued their own temporary system. I heard glowing tribute being paid by the Military to the excellent work put in by Mr. Agarwala in this connection.

It must be mentioned here that the trunk connection from Quetta to the rest of India was established by the evening of the 1st of June and this connection was so good that there have been three calls to overseas from Quetta.

TELEGRAPHIC LINES TWISTED

The main damage to the telegraphic communication was the breakage of the batteries which were knocked off their stands. The telegraph lines were also twisted between Quetta and Sari-Ab station. The Military signals Branch sent out their own staff to examine the lines on the morning of the 31st of May, and they put the lines right. Dry cells from Mobilization Stores were taken out and communication was established on the 1st of June; but the rush of telegraph traffic, both inward and outward was so heavy that it was out of question to cope with it by the usual routes and methods The incoming and outgoing aeroplanes were therefore utilised in receiving telegrams for Quetta and in sending them from Quetta to Lahore and Karachi.

The following additional telegraph staff were sent on 2nd June to cope with the rush of work:

Telegraph Masters 2 from Lahore.

Telegraphists 6 from Lahore.

Clerks 6 from Lahore.

Telegarphists 2 from Karachi.

A further batch of five telegraphists were sent from Lahore on the 5th June in order to relieve the local staff who may wish to relieve Quetta.

Great difficulty has been experienced in the delivery of telegrams received, because, the city having been levelled to the ground, it was impossible to trace the addresses of persons, of whom some were dead, some had left, and others were scattered in the open spaces of hospitals.

MILITARY ASSISTANCE

I must state, in this connection, the great assistance rendered to us by the Military authorities. They have given signalling staff and despatch riders, and they have sent for and collected their own messages. I saw the Chief Signal Officer and the General Officer Commanding, and I conveyed to them the sincere thanke of this department for their help. It was a great pleasure to hear the tribute paid by the Military authorities to the work done in connection with the telegraphs and telephones by the staff of this department. Every effort is being made through honorary workers to deliver the telegrams, but they are far too numerous, and, a large portion of the population having left Quetta, it is impossible to effect delivery of all the telegrams.

PRESSURE ON TELEGRAPHS.

The position in Quetta is still somewhat uncertain. The telegraph traffic continues to be very heavy. Where the station normally booked about 60 messages a day it is booking over 700 messages. Exact figures of the number of telegrams received for delivery are not available, but they have reached as much as 2,000 per day. At present one line to Karachi, two lines to Lahore and one wireless circuit are operating. It is hoped, however, that the pressure on the telegraphs will be reduced in the course of the next few days.

CONDITION OF POSTAL WORK.

As regards the Postal side, all work except the delivery and despatch of fully-paid articles was suspended for the time being, but, on the 5th of June, registered letters and parcels which had been previously received were given out for delivery. A large number of parcels will have to be returned to the senders as the city has been destroyed, and there are no addresses to whom the articles could be delivered.

In order to assist in the disposal of work, the following postal staff has been sent from outside:

From Karachi.—Selection Grade Assistant Postmaster 1; Clerks 10.

From Lahore.—Supervisor 1; Clerks 6.

From Multan.—Clerks 6.

RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

The Railway Mail Service has a Mail Office on the Railway Station as well as a Sub-Record Office and Quetta is the headquarters station of the section working into Quetta. The Building on the Railway station has collapsed and the Railway Mail Service Mail Office has now been accommodated in a tent in the Post Office compound. The headquarters of the sections working into Quetta have been changed to Sukkur. The Railway Mail Service staff has not suffered any casualties so far as could be ascertained.

FOOD PROBLEM.

No stores or foodstuffs are available for sale in Quetta. The Military have undertaken the rationing of the population. Our employees have been provided with adequate accommodation in tents which have been pitched in the open spaces in the compound of the Post Office, in the compound of the Office of the Sub-Divisional Officer, Telegraphs, and just outside the compound of the Telegraph Office. Military guards have been provided in all these camps.

The Director of Posts and Telegraphs, Sind and Baluchistan Circle, Karachi, was asked to proceed to Quetta by aeroplane, and he actually left Karachi on the morning of the 1st June arriving in Quetta by midday. He is still at Quetta and will continue to be there until everything has been established on proper lines.—A. P.

MYSORE TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

Nagpur Player Beats Holder Of Title

(From Our Correspondent)

BANGALORE, June 11.

J. M. Mehta, the young man from Nagpur beat C. L. Mehta, the holder of the title, in the quarter finals in the Mysore State Tennis Championship Tourney 6/3, 5/7, 6/3.

C. L. Mehta though superior in court craft and technique of game went down before his young opponent who ejcelled in volleying and devastating service in the first set J. M. Mehta opened confidently taking thre econsequtive games. The holder, who now saw he gravity of the situation, summoned all his resources, but it was too late.

SPARKLING TENNIS

The second set saw some fine rallies and clean sparkling tennis was witnessed. In the third set before the eyes of spectators a metamorphosis was taking place as though J. M. Mehta was C. L. Mehta and the Calcutta exponent was J. M. Mehta

The spectators, the largest number so far gathered, witnessed a match which from the beginning to the end was packed with excitements and thrills. They had the satisfaction that they had witnessed game which was more than their money's worth.

PRIMAPHONES.

Premier Phones of Perfect Tone!

Cabinets of pleasing appearance, solid in constructions, highly polished in different colours, scientifically and mechanically perfect, smooth running, Thorens Swiss Make all steel motors, ball bearing well balanced S-Style tonearms, sweet clear mellow tone sound boxes, all combined, bring Primaphones, in striking prominence with world's high class phones.

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Main Intellectual Needs Of India

Governor On Dispassionate Study Of Past History

In the course of his address His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, inaugurating the All-India Modern History Congress on Saturday evening at Poona said:

It gives me particular pleasure to welcome you at this Congress because I feel that History is a subject which has not hitherto received the attention which it deserves in India. Human nature is apt to listen more readily to whatever is exciting and romantic than to cold facts, and in consequence politics and light literature have engrossed attention at the expense of history.

The All-India Modern History Congress is, I believe, the first of its kind. It is of good augury that it has been convened by the Mandal whose designation I may translate as the Indian Historical Research Institute, for History is based on the facts discovered by research, and this Congress is a fitting product of the Mandal's jubilee year.

I am glad to learn that the Mandal has decided to publish in English an illustrated compendium of its work during the past 25 years, as this will enable scholars to appreciate and make use of the materials thus brought to light.

NO MEAN TASK.

The object of this Congress is to bring into closer contact all the agencies interested in Modern Indian History. The Bhandarkar Institute has chosen for its field the period of ancient history up to the year 800 A.D. The Mandal has wisely omitted the period subsequent to 1818 A.D. as being too recent to be studied in proper perspective. They have selected as their own subject of study the 1,000 years from the commencement of the Muhammadan invasions to the establishment of the British power in India. This surely is no mean task.

We have in this Presidency two main historical assets, the Peshwa's Daftar and the Historical Museum at Satara always associated with the name of Parasnis.

WHAT GOVT. HAS DONE.

In 1929 Government, realising the importance of publishing a selection of the documents of historical value in the Peshwa's Daftar, employed Mr. G. S. Sardesai, a well-known authority on Marathi History, to make a preliminary survey of the 27,000 bundles of documents. Government had the benefit of Sir Jadunath Sarkar's advice regarding the methods of selection, sorting and transcribing of these documents. The work has now been finished and 46 volumes covering 8,000 pages have been published. Some of the letters are published in the actual handwriting of their authors. The letters are published in Marathi with a brief summary in English, and much light from contemporary sources has thus been thrown on Marathi history.

The Satara Museum contains historical materials of first rate importance, such as a full series of despatches from generals and ambassadors, reports from agents and spies, and newsletters addressed to the Peshwa's Government from camps and courts.

REAL PROGRESS.

I am, however, especially glad to hear that private houses are also being searched for the valuable materials they are certain to contain. History, as the study of the inter-actions and reactions of societies, one upon another, and of the habits of man in society, must concern itself chiefly with the average man and his habits of life and thought. The true measure of historical change lies in the change in the lives, habits and thoughts of the ordinary man. Very little knowledge is at present available on this subject in India. All Historians know of the great light that has been thrown on the earlier History of England by the gradual publication of some of the mass of historical material stored away in the archives of the old country houses there. When, therefore, one hears that here in India the records not only of palaces and offices are being searched, but also of private houses, one feels that progress is on the right road.

Whatever this Congress can do to encourage the study of the past with the cool, dispassionate intelligence of the historian, will be a sound beginning to supply one of the main intellectual needs of India at the present day.

It is my sincere hope that the devoted labours of such men as Sane, Khare, Rajwade and Parasnis, who have been pioneers in historical research in this Presidency, may inspire some of the younger students of history to give their time and abilities to the investigation of the past records of their country in the true spirit of research.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH

"Greatest Needs Of Present Times"

The following are extracts from the Welcome Speech of Shrimant Pant Saheb Sachiv, Ruler of Bhor, as Chairman of the Reception Committee of the All-India Modern History Congress held at Poona, on Saturday:—

During the past century, Poona witnessed a great movement of education, especially education by private effort, on lines of self-sacrifice, resulting in the foundation of a number of High Schools and Colleges, literary and cultural Societies and Organisations. These are objects of our legitimate pride and are responsible for the kind words of admiration referred to above. I have therefore great pleasure in welcoming you to this City of educational institutions.

Among these institutions, for the students of History, two names are striking in particular—The Bharata Itihasa Samshodhaka Mandala and the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute. The first of these has concentrated its attention upon the collection, preservation and publication of documents relating to the History of the Deccan, particularly of the last 500 years, whereas the latter carries on its work in the domain of ancient Indian History. Almost all the publications of the Bharata Itihasa Samshodhaka Mandala are in Marathi, and hence it has been prevented from earning that wide publicity, which in my opinion it richly deserves. The Mandala has already decided upon the publication in English of an illustrated compendium of its work during the last 25 years, in this year of its Silver Jubilee. This will enable the Mandala to reach scholars all over the world.

POONA'S ACHIEVEMENT.

It was in Poona that the first All-India Oriental Conference was organised under the auspices of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, in 1919, in which I played an humble part. The organisers had then roughly put down 1000 A.D. as the period of limitation governing the domain of subjects covered by the word "Oriental". Although subsequently this limitation was not strictly observed and more and more inroads into the domain beyond 1000 A.D. were allowed, still it was obvious that thereby we were trespassing into the fields that could not properly be described as "Ancient". Need was therefore felt of a separate organisation which would look after the period from 1000 A.D. onwards. That is a period which could be roughly defined as "Modern" and this is what our Congress seeks to cover. It is hence in the fitness of things that the Bharata Itihasa Samshodhaka Mandala should have conceived the idea of organising for the first time an All-India Modern History Congress of students and workers in the field of Modern Indian History, and to signalise its Silver Jubilee by thus helping the cause of the advancement of historical scholarship.

NOT AN EXPERT BUT LAYMAN.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I do not claim to be an expert in Indian History. But as a layman who takes interest in history and especially in the Bharata Itihasa Samshodhaka Mandala, the building of which I had the honour to open in 1919, I think that one of the greatest needs of the times is the compilation of a thorough, comprehensive and scientific History of India. India is a land of many peoples and races which have warred in the past and yet have lived together, far more peacefully perhaps, than any other people similarly situated. Here side by side have flourished many States following different Faiths. The people of India have kept their doors open to the whole world and Indian hospitality has received unanimous encomia from traders and travellers of far off lands. Indian civilization as a composite whole is an achievement towards which Indians of all castes, creeds and colours have made their respective contributions. This immense and priceless legacy is a common national possession and must be cherished as such by the sons and daughters of the soil.

European scholars deserve our warm thanks for having been the pioneers in the research and writing of the History of India. In the domain of Ancient History their services have been invaluable. But time like distance, always lends enhancement to the view, and when we come nearer our own times where the Europeans like the Indians have been actual participants in its affairs, no blame attaches to the Europeans, if what they have written sometimes represents only one side of the picture. As real seekers after truth, we need as impartial and fair a story of the achievements of our forefathers as can be gathered from a scientific use of all the sources, both European and Indian.

A HAPPY AUGURY.

Of late, it is very gratifying to note, Indians have been gradually shouldering their part of the burden. Indian students and scholars are coming forward in larger numbers to study the history of their country. It was in 1919 that the Government of India founded the Indian Historical Records Commission. The sessions of the Commission held in the various capital cities of the Presidencies of India have given the much-needed impetus to scholars of the Modern History of India, who have thus experienced through their sitting the manifold advantages of common-meetings. However, we have hardly, in my opinion, touched the fringe in this field. From the experience of the Bharata Itihasa Samshodhaka Mandala, and scholars working in similar institutions in this part, there is reason to hope that thousands of documents useful to the students of history in its widest sense lie scattered all over the country awaiting the revealing hand of the painstaking researcher. The late Mr. Rajwade dedicated his whole life to this work and went from place to place and door to door, over hills and dales, searching for and collecting documents. With no resources, no Government grant, no University attention, Mr. Rajwade published more than 20 volumes including roughly ten thousand papers and had probably an equal number collected but not published. Many other honourable names of workers such as Rao Bahadur D. B. Parasnis and Mr. V. V. Khare from our side could be mentioned in this connection, but my main point is to draw attention to the necessity of first collecting documents and then preserving, editing and publishing them before formal histories could be suitably taken up. Unless therefore this preliminary task, vast and stupendous though it is, is completed, I do not think that our principal aim of constructing a reliable and thorough history of India can be realised.

QUESTION FOR SCHOLARS.

This is a question for you scholars and students of Indian History to think about, and you have to find out ways and means to solve it in a satisfactory way. Government, Indian States, Universities and the public, including private, literary and research Societies, must come forward to do their own part and help to co-operate in a scheme calculated to bring about the desired result. This, I believe, is a question well-worth engaging your attention during this session of the All-India Modern History Congress. Here we may try to lay the foundations of a permanent organisation which will work for the end sketched out above, steadily and regularly, so that within a reasonable period of time and with the earnest co-operation of all, we might see one day the compilation and the construction of a real scientific History of Modern India, which the world will welcome as a great help to the understanding of a great country, and one which will ultimately provide a satisfactory solution of many of our present-day ills. This is a huge task and I humbly invite you to give your best attention to it.

PATIALA'S PILOT ARRIVES

Not Out To Break Record, He Says

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

Captain A. F. Muir, piloting a private aeroplane of the Maharaja of Patiala, has arrived in this country from India.

Captain Muir, who is in charge of the Maharaja's fleet of machines in India, said that he had not attempted to break any records.

"We had very bad weather and severe storms most of the way", he added:

The Maharaja's chief mechanic and his wife also made the journey with Captain Muir.

Skin diseases—Bad legs
Varicose veins—Phlebitis
Arterio — Sclerosis
hardening of the arteries

Rheumatism — Gout
Pains — Backache
Sciatica — Lumbago
Female ailments

Keep your blood pure.

Female complaints
Periodical ailments
Internal growths
Tumours

Inflammation
Pimples — Eczema
Herpes — Prurigo

Swollen glands
Suppuration of the ears — Lymphatic disorders

Headaches — Neuralgia — Dizziness
Congestive Accidents — Palpitation

Rash — Psoriasis
Boils—Carbuncles
Erythema

Diseases of the scalp and beard
Eczema and sycosis

Don't put up any longer with the festering pimples of acne and eczema, with herpetic vesicles psoriasis, sycosis, rash, scabby eruptions and all those skin diseases, which are so painful and demoralising owing to the terrible itching. Prevent possible phlebitis and hemorrhage, if you should already be suffering from varicose veins or piles. Heal up those suppurating ulcers that eat into your legs right down to the bone. Clear your brain that throbs painfully with the influx of your blood in the congested arteries. Ease your swollen heart, which beats too fast, or spasmodically. Don't suffer needlessly from backache, lumbago, or sciatica. Don't support any longer chronic rheumatism or gout, which make you so helpless. Don't admit for an instant that you will fall a victim to sclerosis (hardening of the arteries), which will rob you of your manly strength and shorten the normal span of your life. And as for you, women, who frequently suffer from ill-health, why support periodical ailments, constant headaches, and all those congestive disorders which, at the time of your "change of life", may result in tumours or other internal growths? All sufferers from impure blood, who have already felt the first insidious symptoms of disease, should take immediate action to counteract it; their future health, and even their life, is at stake. The new season causes important changes to take place in the blood and you should help and increase this seasonal activity, by taking

Richelet's Blood Purifier

which is held in high esteem by the medical profession, owing to its extraordinary effects on the blood, however full of impurities the latter may be. No case can resist its action. Persistent ulcers of the legs, which have suppurated for years, are dried in a few days' time. Cases are known of sufferers, racked with rheumatism and gout, who have been able to resume their normal occupations. Not only does the cure of blood "purification" ease the itching, but it also removes the most stubborn of skin diseases, without leaving any marks. Persons with a tendency to congestion or sclerosis (hardening of the arteries) are promptly relieved by RICHELET'S BLOOD PURIFIER: memory and sleep come back, and they are soon as active and energetic as before. Sufferers from impure blood should, therefore, not hesitate, as they can now put an end to their misery; it has been proven time and again that RICHELET'S BLOOD PURIFIER has conquered bad blood and can bring it back to its real role, which is to dispense life—and not sickness or death.

RICHELET Laboratories, 6, rue de Belfort, BAYONNE, (B.-P.) France. To be had everywhere, or from the sole agents: RICHELET Agency, P. O. Box 817, Bombay.

VILLAGE INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION

(Continued from page 6.)

prosperity has been but fleeting and he is left in the mid-stream on a floating bar without oars, sails or helm. It has suited the foreign rulers to take on hand other castes and communities and these have in their national quest for power, pelf and position found themselves weaned from their hereditary occupations and enriched for a time, by their new education. Thus have villages been transferred to towns, crafts declined and a passion has grown for foreign education, foreign degrees, foreign service, foreign titles and honours until each community and caste has thought it fit to sell its ancient country and culture.

"Miniature Cosmos"

Let us for a moment stray into our villages and examine their past and present position as the result of this new leaven introduced into society. The village was till recently a corporate unit and even now it is so in a sense. There may not be common production or community of interest to the extent to which they existed some centuries ago, but the village continues to be a self contained and self-reliant unit of nationalism, which must be preserved and perpetuated if the Indian nation should preserve its individuality and integrity. One may correctly call the Indian villages a miniature cosmos which gets most of its needs within its precincts. It has its carpenter, smith and its house-builder and jeweller, its cobbler and farmer, its barber and washerman, its merchant and money-lender, its spinner and weaver, its priest and physician. What would it matter if the village were isolated for a time! Food and clothing—the fundamental needs of man are readily found there. Contact with other villages is only for social amenities. Contact with towns has but drained into them the wealth of the village through the lawyer, the doctor and the commission agent, and from towns the flow is to the cities and from cities across the seas to continents beyond. In olden days too, we had our cities but they were the emporiums of the artistic crafts of India and served as the marts for the caravans of the world. We gave to the world our best products and did not depend upon the external world for our food or clothing. Alas, the whole complexion of things has changed. We have become but hewers of wood and drawers of water and India has been converted from a premier civilized nation yea, from a land flowing with milk and honey into an outhouse of England.

(To be continued.)

PARENTS & CHILDREN DIE IN ACCIDENT

Bus-Cart Collision Has Tragic Result

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, June 8.

Five persons belonging to one family have been killed in a motor accident which occurred on Friday on the Kelihar Road, near Wardha.

It is reported that while a family of a villager, consisting of father, mother and their four children was proceeding in a bullock cart, a motor bus collided with the cart. Three of the children were killed outright on the spot while the parents succumbed to their injuries in the Wardha hospital, whence they were removed.

It is alleged that after the accident the driver attempted to commit suicide, but was prevented from doing so by a passer-by, who tied him to a tree till the arrival of the police.

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Tones your speech; During colds,
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AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS
BOMBAY. AND MADRAS.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON UP BY 1 POINT

Upward Movement In Crossrates

GOLD AND SILVER A SHADE HIGHER

Wheat Steady But Linseed Weak And Metals Irregular

BOMBAY, June 11.

On Tuesday, crossrates again moved slightly upward.

FOREIGN SELLING IN N. Y. COTTON.

New York cotton opened steady but thereafter eased on liquidation and foreign selling in the absence of fresh developments from Washington.

GOLD AND SILVER HIGHER.

London gold and silver ruled a shade higher.

WHEAT STEADY BUT LINSEED EASY.

Wheat ruled very steady but linseed was easy. Metals were irregular.

LACK OF ENQUIRY IN SECURITIES

The London Stock Exchange was quiet and under holiday influence with nothing important materialising. Giltedged securities did not show any special feature owing to the lack of enquir.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(OCTOBER 1935)

New York, June 11.

Previous closing	11.25
To-day's opening	11.29
Difference	+.04
To-day's closing	11.26
Difference	+.01

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1935.

Liverpool, June 11.

Previous closing	6.08
To-day's opening	6.07
Difference	—.01
To-day's closing	6.05
Difference	—.03

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April-May ..... Rs. 212

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, June 11.

In the absence of any fresh developments from Washington the market lacked stimulus and trading was narrow with operators adopting a waiting attitude. However the undertone kept steady with some encouragement derived from reports of the crop damage in Egypt.

Trading in October commenced at 11.29 i.e. 4 points higher than the previous closing. The market was moderately active on some local buying and covering but later prices gave way under liquidation and foreign selling with October falling to 11.23. At this stage some renewed buying appeared and the price again rose to 11.27, although subsequently the advance was lost on the lack of further support.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 11.26 with a rise of 1 point.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 11.

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (11.60/11.58)
October (11.30/11.29) 11.29
December (11.28/11.28)

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, June 11.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American July (6.30) 6.35
American October (6.02) 6.06
Egyptian July (7.85) 7.91
Egyptian October (7.85) 7.91

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 11.

Broach July-August moved between Rs. 228 and Rs. 229 and Broach New A/M between Rs. 211-8 and Rs. 212-8 at night. The rates at 10-20 p.m. were 229 and Rs. 212-8 respectively for Broach J/A and Broach New A/M with New York futures about 5 points up at that time.

U. S. WHEAT CROP

BOMBAY, June 11.

Messrs. M. & B. Stern State:—

Wheat: U. S. A. Government winter estimate was published yesterday at 441 million bushels against 432 million bushels of April. This is believed to be bullish in view of private estimates at 500 million bushels.

Owing to the insufficiency of rains and serious drought in some portions of Argentine apart from relatively smaller stocks, we recommend purchases of December and March positions in Liverpool at round present levels.

SILVER SITUATION.

Silver: High expectations over the silver group meeting yesterday in America, and their forging ahead the price has induced speculative activity but the tense financial situation in China can be gauged by the acceptance of Japanese political demands. This may perhaps, lead to conclusion of negotiations for a loan to the Chinese Government and in such an eventuality the attitude of China over her silver standard in face of American policy may likely to undergo re-consideration.

We therefore, consider it desirable to take profit and await for an opportunity to rebuy on good set-backs after getting some inclination of the American Treasury programme.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, June 11.

Previous closing	4.92 3/4
To-day's opening	4.92 5/8
To-day's closing	4.93 3/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, June 11.

Previous closing	4.91 5/8
To-day's opening	4.92 3/8
To-day's closing	4.93 1/4
Difference	+.01 5/8

FRANC RATE

London, June 11.

Previous closing	74.31
To-day's opening	74.31
To-day's closing	74.76
Difference	+.45

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, June 11.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.92 3/8 and then eased to 4.91 3/4 subsequent movements being rather slow.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 4.93 1/4

Franc opened at 74.31 and then fell to 74.28 later developing somewhat steadier tendency.

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 74.76.

LONDON SILVER

London, June 11.

The market closed steady.

	Last price	To-day's price
Forward	32 11/16d.	33 3/16d.
Spot	32 15/16d.	33 7/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, June 11.

Gold per ounce (£7-1-9 1/2) 7-1-10

DISCOUNTS

London, June 11.

3 months (5/8 per cent to 5/8 per cent) 5.8 per cent to 5/8 per cent

4 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent

6 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent

CROSS RATES

London, June 11.

3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay	(1.6 1/8) 1.6 1/8
Paris on Bombay	(5.61 1/4) 5.61 1/8
New York on Bombay	(37.25) 37.25
Berlin on Bombay	(0.93 1/4) 0.93 1/4
London on Milan	(59.50) 59.46
London on Shanghai	(1-7 13/16) 1-7 7/8
London on Kobe	(1-2 1/8) 1-2 1/8

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, June 11.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 79, 79/4 and 79/14. There was very little activity owing to the absence of speculative interest with traders adopting a waiting attitude pending further developments in connection with silver in America. Later prices lost ground on speculative selling and liquidation but closed steady at Rs. 78/7, 78/11 and 79/3

Gold opened steady at Rs. 35/2/9, 35/3/6 and 35/5. The market was very quiet and prices showed some weakness on local interests and bank selling influenced by easiness of franc. Prices closed steady at Rs. 35/1/6, 35/2/3 and 35/3/9.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, June 11.

Liverpool wheat opened firm with July at 65 3/4 and October at 65 1/2. The market displayed some activity on steadier foreign advices but business failed to improve to any considerable extent.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, June 11.

Chicago wheat opened steady with July at 0.83 7/8. Prices displayed steadier tendency on some commission houses buying and covering due to unfavourable crop reports.

LONDON MARKETS

London, June 11.

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows:—

METALS.

Tin (£223 buyers £223 1/2 sellers. Easy) £223 1/2 buyers £223 3/4 sellers Irregular.

Linseed Calcutta June-July (£13 3/4 buyers £13 13/16 sellers. Easy) £13 3/4 buyers £13 13/16 sellers. Steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£35 to £35 1/2) £35 3/4 to £36 1/4

Glasgow (£70) £70

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-9 1/2) 0-9 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-7) 1-7
Ceylon Pekoe (0-10 1/4) 0-10 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-8) 1-8

JUTE

May/June New Crop (£20 9/16 paid and sellers) £20 1/4 buyers.
Dunlop June (£23 3/4) 23 3/4
Lightning June (£22 sellers) £22

RUBBER.

Spot (6 buyers) 6 1/16 paid and value Forward (6 1/2 buyers) 6 1/4 paid and buyers.

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay June-July (£12 nominal) £11 7/8 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta June-July (£11 5/8) £11 1/2 sellers
Linseed La Plata (June-July (£9 7/16) £9 7/16 sellers
Groundnut Coromandal July (£15 3/16) £15 1/8 sellers.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

September Delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

Bombay, June 11.

	Rs	a	p
Rates at 9 a.m.	6	12	3
Rates at 12-0 noon	6	12	3
Rates at 3-30 p.m.	6	12	6
Rates at 5-30 p.m.	6	12	9
Rates at 6-30 p.m.	6	12	9
Rates at 8-30 p.m.	6	12	6
Rates at 10-30 p.m.	6	12	9

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, June 11.

	Rs	a	p
Wheat September	4	5	9
Linseed September	6	12	9

The tone was steadier.

CHARACTER IS FUNDATION OF SUCCESS

Panday's Advice To Youthful Theosophists

The members of the Youth Lodge Theosophical Society, met at a Tea-Party on Tuesday evening, in the Lodge premises, at the Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chowpatty.

Mr. Baijnath Panday, the General Secretary of the Theosophical Society, Indian Section, was among those present.

FOUNDATION OF SUCCESS.

Mr. Panday in a brief speech, pointed out that Theosophy stressed the unity of religions and all could come together, in search of truth. The future lay with the youth of the country, and it was entirely left for them either to become leaders of society or to check progress. He exhorted the youths to cherish high and legitimate ambitions and strive for the realisation of their aspirations. Above all, youth must build up a fine character which was the foundation of all success and achievement.

After Tea, the party moved to the terrace and after spending a delightful evening, dispersed after light music, by Miss K. Dhargalkar, the youngest member of the Youth Lodge.

ENGLISH BOYS TO BE REPATRIATED

NEW DELHI, June 11.

Harold Jones (22) and Fredrick Brown (19), described as English boys reported to have worked their passage from England for getting employment in India, were arrested by the Railway Police for travelling without ticket and produced before the Additional District Magistrate and sent back to Bombay whence they might be sent home.—A. P.

Stock Exchange Under Holiday Influence

STEEL SHARES VERY FIRM

Agreement Between British Iron And Steel Federation And Continental Cartel

COMMODITIES FEATURELESS AND FRANC WEAK

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, June 11.

The Stock Exchange generally remained under holiday influence and the volume of business was small.

Great success in the Manchester Corporation loan mentioned earlier which was issued at £99 and the possibility of further attractive competitive corporation issues depressed giltedged securities otherwise the general tendency was favourable.

Steel shares were especially firm on the publication of details of the agreement with the British Iron and Steel federation and the continental cartel.

Commodities were featureless.

Franc turned weak in late dealings.

Wall street opened steady.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, June 11.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £96 1/2

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Friday, May 31 £97 1/4
Monday, June 3 £97 1/2
Tuesday, June 4 £97 Ex. Div.
Wednesday, June 5 £96 3/4
Thursday, June 6 £96 3/4
Friday, June 7 £96 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, June 11.

3-30 p.m.

Markets generally were quiet with only small business under holiday influences. Giltedgeds were dull. Other sections were generally firm. Industrials generally were especially prominent.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£86 3/8) £85 1/2

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£107 3/4) £107 1/2

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£112 1/4) £112 1/8

4 per cent Funding Loan (£117 3/8) £117 1/4

3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£105 3/4) £105 1/2

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£115 1/8) £115

INDUSTRIALS.

British Homestores 7 per cent Preference cumulative (27-6) 27-6
Marks and Spencer Splits share (4 3/8) 4 3/8
Hydro Electric (dol 3 7/8) dol 3 7/8
Musical Industries (26-9) 27-6
Princhin Johnson (42-10 1/2) 42-10 1/2
Imperial Chemical (36-9) 36-9
Imperial Chemical Ordinary (9-0) 9-0
Woolsworth New Ford (116-10 1/2) 116-10 1/2
Realisation 1930 (£84 1/2) £84 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (44-4 1/2) 44-4 1/2
University Ordinary (30-1 1/2) 30-6
Ford Motors (35-0) 35-0
Cables and Wireless (£7) £6 5/8
British American Tobacco (122-6) 122-6
Camera A (£8) £8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (138-1 1/2) 138-1 1/2
P and O S N Company Defd. (17-1 1/2) 18-1 1/2
Distillers (94-6) 95-0
Bred and Dyers (8-6) 8-6
British Celanese (14-10 1/2) 14-10 1/2
J and P Coats Ordinary (64-4 1/2) 64-0
Courtaulds Ordinary (59-0) 59-0
Fine Cotton Spinners (5-6) 5-6
Western Limited Ordinary (13-1 1/2) 13-1 1/2
Inter Nickels (£28 1/2) £28 7/8
Bengal Iron and Steel (5-3) 5-3
Tata Iron and Steel (£109 1/2) £109 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, June 11.

3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£85 1/2) £85
3 1/2 per cent Indian (£96 1/2) £96
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£112 1/2) £112 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£116 1/2) £116 1/2
4 per cent Indian 1948-53 (£108 1/2) £108 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1943-47 (£115 1/2) £115 1/2
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-58 (105 1/2) £105 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£109 1/4) £109 1/4

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (17-9) 18-0
Donaro Tea (41-3) 41-3
Empire of India and Ceylon (30-0) 30-7 1/2

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£13) £13

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (24-0) 24-0
Gula Kelampong (25-0) 25-0
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (31-9) 31-9

MINING SHARES.

Nandydrug (55-7 1/2) 55-7 1/2
Burma Corporation (10-0) 10-0
Rio Tintos (£16 7/8) £16 7/8
East Rand Proprietory (51-9) 51-9
Rand Mines (162-6) 162-6

OIL SHARES.

Venezuela Persian (48-1 1/2) 48-1 1/2
Anglo Dutch (61-10 1/2) 63-1 1/2
Burma Oil (82-1 1/2) 80-0
Mexican Eagle (4-10 1/2) 5-1 1/2
Shell Transport (69-4 1/2 Ex. Div.) 70-7 1/2
Royal Dutch (25 3/4) 25 3/4

HOME RAIL SHARES.

Great Western (£18 3/8) £19 1/4
L M Ford (£19 1/4) £19 1/2
L N E R Defd (£6 1/8) £6 1/8
Southern Dutch (£24) £24 1/4
London Paris 5 per cent (£134 1/2) £133 1/4
London Board G Stock (£100) £98 1/2

MINE SHARES.

Crown Mines (277-6) 276-3
Goddar New (217-6) 216-3
Moddar New (80-0) 80-7 1/2
Sub Nigel 272-6) 272-6
Union Corporation (160-0) 160-0
Spring Mines Split Shares (46-3) 45-7 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, June 11.

General Motor (dol 30 7/8) dol 31 1/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 16 1/8) dol 15 3/4
U S Steel Common (dol 32 3/4) dol 32 7/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 85 1/2) unquoted.

BOMBAY'S TRADE DURING MAY

Custom's Statistical Report

BOMBAY, June 11.

The following is the statement issued by the Statistical Branch, New Custom House, Bombay, showing the total value of imports, exports and re-exports of merchandise and imports and exports of gold, silver and currency notes (foreign trade private) of the Presidency of Bombay, excluding Sind, during the month of May 1935, as compared with the same month of the previous year.

Imports of merchandise May 1934 Rs. 4,11,23,464; May 1935 Rs. 5,12,64,651.

Exports of Indian produce May 1934 Rs. 3,21,58,167; May 1935 Rs. 3,59,02,236.

Exports of foreign merchandise May 1934 Rs. 13,51,724; May 1935 Rs. 16,61,890.

Imports of gold May 1934 Rs. 3,43,889; May 1935 Rs. 14,32,476.

Imports of silver May 1934 Rs. 11,71,936; May 1935 Rs. 5,78,007.

Imports of currency notes May 1934 Rs. 74,485; May 1935 Rs. 62.945.

Exports of gold May 1934 Rs. 5,18,97,729; May 1935 Rs. 1,91,04,243.

Exports of silver May 1934 Rs. 10,83 000; May 1935 Rs. 6,40,000.

Exports of currency notes May 1934 Rs.. Nil; May 1935 Rs. Nil.

PURSES AT YEOLA ... AND MANMAD

(From Our Correspondent.)

YEOLA, (By Mail).

Great enthusiasm was evinced by the public in welcoming the Congress President, Babu Rajendra Prasad, on Friday last. Babuji was taken in a procession in a "Rath" specially decorated through the principal streets of the town, which were gaily decorated with arches and flags

An address was presented to him in the local Municipality, with the National Flag recently re-hoisted by following in the footsteps of the Nasik Municipality, proudly flying on the Municipal building.

Babuji then addressed a mass meeting under the auspices of the Yeola Congress Committee when a purse of Rs. 275 was presented to him.

After receiving a purse of Rs. 75 and an address from the citizens in the meeting which he addressed at Manmad the same night, he left for Nandgaon.

SENATE PASSES NEW MATRICULATION SCHEME

(Continued from page 7.)

old better assistance to the University.

"Before accusing Government of meeting out miserly treatment to the University," Principal Mahajane said, "or before members who are here are commissioned to ask for bigger grants in the Legislative Council, we must consider, that if we take the total budget as such, including the primary and secondary education, the grants to the several colleges, grants to the University, and if we compare the ratio of the educational budget with the total budget then the Bombay Presidency does not stand badly in comparison with other presidencies.

NEED FOR CENTRAL LIBRARY.

Prof. D. R. Gadgil in a pithy speech, said that in his opinion the only way in which the surplus budget could be fruitfully utilised was by the formation of a central library which would help the students engaged in post-graduate and research work to a great extent. He further stated that the University should support centres outside the city of Bombay that are carrying on research work.

Principal T. K. Sahane said that hostel arrangements should be made for post-graduate students for whose education the University had taken direct responsibility. He thought it best to go to the Government and point out to them that the new grant of Rs. 50,000 given for carrying on the post-graduate and research work was insufficient. Bombay, according to the speaker, should be the centre of this particular department as it was the headquarters of the University.

"It is a fallacy to think," Prof. V. K. Jog contended, "that the centre of the University was Bombay." The University had to depend to a large extent on the funds derived from the mofussil, and hence it was unfair not to give support to other centres outside the city where proper arrangements for research work had been made.

Sir Gulamhussein Hidayatullah held that if the University would go to the Government with a good case for an additional grant, then the head of the Government who is also the Chancellor of the University would surely listen to the demand.

The meeting was adjourned till Wednesday (to-day.)

COMMOTION IN CITY COURT

Man Stabbed In Back On Verandah

There was a general consternation in the Additional Presidency Magistrate's Court on Tuesday when a relative of the complainant in a maintenance case stabbed the respondent twice in the Court verandah and inside the Court when it was sitting.

It appears that Ismail Jusab is the respondent in the maintenance case and Sarabai Ismail is the complainant. Ibrahim Fakir Mohommed, the alleged assailant, is the relative of the complainant.

On Tuesday morning Ismail came running to the verandah of the Court and appealed to the advocates and others gathered on the Court verandah to protect him from an assault which he apprehended from the hands of one Ibrahim Fakir.

Almost immediately Ibrahim Fakir, it is stated, appeared on the scene and, whipping out a knife, stabbed Ismail in the neck.

He then dragged him on into the Court room, and he was about to stab him for a second time, when the victim of the assault tried to ward off the blow, and, in doing so, got a bruise on the arm.

Then there was a general commotion and panic. Lawyers and the public rose from their seats; but the police soon intervened and arrested the assailant. He was, later on, marched off to the police custody, and Ismail Jusab removed to the J. J. Hospital.

The Byculla Police are making inquiries.

At Malegaon

(From Our Correspondent.)

MALEGAON, (By Mail.)

The Congress President arrived here this morning, when the public accorded a rousing reception. He addressed a mass meeting of the citizens the same morning. Mr. Lalchand, the brother of Mr. Walchand, received him on behalf of the Reception Committee specially formed in this connection, with Mr. Lalchand as its President.

A purse of Rs. 251 was presented to him on behalf of the citizens, in the public meeting.

NO CHANGE IN U. S. COTTON ACREAGE

Grain Now Investment Purchase

The following is the proposed forward received to-day by air mail to the Schwabach Commodity review.

COTTON

There has been a good deal of 'panic' selling, but the blow to President Roosevelt may prove a blessing in disguise and probably the franc position will be adjusted without damage to French trade. The sweeping and unanimous decision of the U. S. Supreme Court that the National Recovery Acts are unconstitutional and from an unlawful delegation of power by Congress to the President and an invasion of authority by the State, did not in itself cause much market weakness and caused much satisfaction to business interests. The present difficulty is to know how far it may affect other Acts, particularly the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

Whatever the fate of the N. R. A. and Agricultural Acts, it is now too late to alter the cotton acreage planted for the coming crop in U. S. A. and there is not the slighest indication in the visible supply of American at the end of next season. Further seasons can be left to take care of themselves; it is no use trying to guess 1937 conditions now.

GRAIN

We now regard the market for distant deliveries as an investment purchase, for we doubt if the U. S. Grain harvests this year will do more than supply the actual needs of consumers despite improved crop prospects. The International Wheat Agreement should continue until July, 1936. This means that the Wheat agreement between 21 nations has quite good prospects always provided it does not attempt to interfere with production and exports. Argentina could both subscribe and break the original agreement, and cannot lose by subscribing again. We look for world consumption figures to improve. Continued large takings by the Orient are reducing the surplus both in Argentine, and Australia. China and Japan have both short crops in prospects, and the rise in Silver prices may help demand

RUBBER

The market in New York shows steadiness and has resisted the shocks that affected other Commodity markets. Consumption is proceeding on favourably lines, and the world position should steadily if slowly grow in strength. Whatever unsettlements may arise from outside influence, we continue in our view that prices should work to a higher level.

COPPER

The coincidence of the adverse N. R. A. decision and the French financial crises produced considerable nervousness in all markets, which resulted in an abnormally large turnover on the London Metal Exchange, as much as 10,000 tons changing hands in one morning. In view of the continued rise in Copper any setback and shakeout of weaker holders may be regarded on the whole as a healthy symptom tending to a sounder position, as far as the metal itself is concerned, the outlook on the whole seems good as consumption still remains at quite a fair level. In addition the American producers are reported to have agreed to continue voluntarily the provisions of N. R. A. code, so that there is little material change in the situation. In the long run the tendency will probably be upwards, but the uncertainties still attending the American and French situation are bound to produce an erratic market for some time to come. London Official Buyers' Prices: Cash, £33 1s. 3d.; 3 months £39 8s. 9d.

NEW MATRICULATION SCHEME

(Continued from page 8)

the Matriculation where the calibre of the students is low.

When I was studying in the Matriculation class in 1911, there was mostly such a general course as is laid down in the new scheme. There was chaos and very little systematic study of English. I can say this much from my experience and my talk with other teachers that the prescription of English texts was a great incentive to the systematic teaching and learning of English by the teachers and the taught respectively. Most of the students really appreciated and enjoyed the best specimens in English literature. A great many students discontinue their studies either after passing the Matric or on account of their frequent failures; for such students the study of such models would be a real boon as, in their later life, this might awaken in them a longing to study more of such authors and their works.

Students' Views.

For two successive years a debate was held in my school among students, on the continuance of text books in English. Both the years a resolution in its favour was carried by an overwhelming majority. The same was the case in other schools of the city when a similar debate was held. Most of the teachers and the students view the abolition with disfavour and the step taken by the University authorities is psychologically as well as logically wrong and educationally unsound. The right course would have been to select easier passages from different well-known authors and continue the selection for three years.

Tata Steel Ordinary Shares Firm

Absence Of Sellers

NARROW TRADING SESSION

Bombay, June 11.

The local Share Bazar ruled steady to-day with active demand for Tata Steel Ordinary shares, which in the absence of offerings, recorded sharp improvement. In other sections there was restricted turnover but the firmness of Tata Steel Ordinary shares had sympathetic effect. Bombay Burma shares were firm during the early part of the day but later on prices receded on realising. Cement shares ruled steady.

General business remains still restricted and in the absence of any important buying or selling prices are fluctuating within a narrow range. Investors are unwilling to support speculatve counters while Bears being aware of the past experience, are not disposed to sell short. Professional operators are meeting the demand.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, June 11.

100	Ahm. Advance	302 8
500	Bom. Cotton	40 0
250	Bom. Dyeing	851 4
250	Bradbury	108 12
100	Century	270 0
100	Central India	309 6
100	Colaba	140 0
100	Coorla	107 8
100	Crescent	7 4
250	Currim	5 0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	380 0
1	E D Sassoon	0 3 3
100	Finlay	112 8
100	Gokak	197 8
1000	Hindustan	1,725 0
100	Indore	77 8
50	Kastoorchand	0 8
100	Khatau	78 2
100	Kohinoor	206 4
250	Laxmi	685 0
100	Madhavji	5 0
250	Madras United	45 0
1000	Morarji	870 0
250	Model	49 6
50	Mysore	108 12
200	New Great	148 12
100	Oosmanshah'	55 0
100	Phoenix	317 2
25	Sassoon Silk	38 0
1000	Sholapur	2,300 0
50	Simplex	78 2
100	Swadeshi	198 2
100	Swan	77 8
2	Tata	11 0
500	Vishnu	1415 0
1000	Western	900 0

BANKS.

50-100	Baroda	100 0
25-50	Central	38 0
500	Imperial	1,563 12
125-500	Im. Con.	390 0
50-100	India	120 0
5	Union	5 11

CEMENTS.

10	Bundi	40 8
70	Gwalior	128 12
150	Indian	456 4
40	Katni Dfd.	1,490 0
100	Katni	430 0
75	Okha	255 0
10	Punjab	29 14
100	Shahabad	525 10
70	United	105 8

INSURANCE

15-100	Jupiter	12 12
15-75	New India	45 12
200	Oriental	4460 0
10-100	Vulcan	7 10

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahmedabad Old	156 4
1000	Andhra Valley	1,745 0
10	Ajmer	10 12
50	Bombay Tram	155 10
100	Bombay Suburban	177
10	Broach	10 14
100	Karachi	230 0
100	Poona	218 12
100	Surat	195 0
100	Tata Hydro	180 5
1000	Tata Power	1,637 8

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahm. Prantij	855 0
100	Amr. Patty	116 4
100	C Province	87 0
100	Dhond Baramati	93 3
100	Gujarat	72 8
100	Mandra Bhon	95 4
100	Pachora Jamner	92 0
100	Sara Sirajgunge	93 0
50	Bombay Burma Contry	115 10
75	Tata Steel Ord.	148 12
125	Bombay Burma	357 8
250	Bombay Steam	305 0
500	Tapty Valley	768 12

MININGS

100	Shivrajpur	31 4
30	Tata Steel Def.	726 4
75	Tata Steel Ord.	153 8

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Alcock	170 0
50	Belapur Sugar	320 0
250	Bombay Steam	306 4
125	Bombay Burma	358 12
50	Bombay Burma Contry	121 4
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3 9 9
50	Bombay Telephone	114 12
100	Indian Bleaching	128 12
100	Ind. Radio Defd.	508 12
100	Ind. Radio Ordy.	502 8
1000	Port Canning	600 0
15	Scindia	12 0
30	Tata Construction	83 0
25	Tata Oil	18 12

PREFERENCE.

7	p c Andhra Valley	1350 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	281 4
7	p.c. Bombay Trams	81 12
5	p.c. Central India	510 0
7	p.c. Katni 1st	135 0
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	146 4
7 1'2	p.c. Punjab Cement	14 0
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	138 12
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1377 8

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, June 11

Century 272 271 270
Bombay Dyeing 852 851
Kohinoor 207 205 206/4
Central India 306 311 310 308 309/6
New Great 151 150 148/12
Simplex 78 77 78/2
Swadeshi 198 201 200 198/2
Bundi 40/10 40/14 40/8
I Cement 453 452 455 456/4
Punjab 29/8 29/14 30 29/14
Shahabad 526 527 525
Andhra 1733 1740 1745
Tram Ord 155/10
T Steel Defd 722 720 725 730 727 731 730 726
T Steel Ord 150 151/12 152 151/8 152/8 153/12 154/8 154 153/8
Bellapur 317 320
B Steam 306 307 306
B Burma 363 372 368 370 362 358/12

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, June 11

B C Rate T T D D 1/6 1/16
LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 June-July
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 Aug-Oct.
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 Nov-Jan.
Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 7/32 Mail.
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 July
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 272 1/4
Banks selling T T 270 1/4
Banks buying T T 267 1/2
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 557
Banks buying D D 570
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 54 1/4
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 54
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 78 1/8
Banks buying T T 77 5/8
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 160 1/2
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 112 1/2
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156 1/2
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 89 3/4
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.92 3/8 10th instant
Shanghai/London 1/8 11th instant
Japan/London 1/2 5/32 11th instant
Java/London 7.22 11th instant
London/Paris closed 10th instant
London/Belgium closed 10th instant
London/Switzerland closed 10th instant
London/Italy closed 10th instant
London/Berlin closed 10th instant
London/Stockholm closed 10th instant
London/New York closed 10th instant
London/Amsterdam closed 10th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.
Gold closed 8th instant closed 10th instant
Silver London Ready 32 11/16 8th instant closed 10th instant
Silver London Forward 32 15/16 8th instant closed 10th instant
Silver New York Ready 72 3/4 8th instant 73 1/2 10th instant
London discounts 3 mos 5/8 per cent 8th instant 5/8 per cent 10th instant
London discounts 6 mos 5/8 per cent 8th instant 5/8 per cent 10th instant
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 2 per cent.
3 Mos. 2 1/2 per cent.
6 Mos. 2 1/4 per cent.
Tone: Steady.

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 8th June 4,876 bales
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1934 2,251,605 bales
Receipts into Bombay same time last season 2,100,177 bales
Increase 151,428 bales

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, June 11.

Rates up to 5 p.m
Castorseeds Delivery September
Opening Rs. 34/4; Highest Rs. 34/7; Lowest Rs. 34/1; Closing Rs. 34/2
Groundnut Seeds Delivery August
Opening Rs 42/14; Highest Rs. 43/7/6; Closing Rs. 43/4.
Cotton Seeds Delivery September
Opening Rs. 24/9; Highest Rs. 24/15; Closing Rs. 24/13.

6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	176 4
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	173 4
5½	p.c. Tata Mill	14 0
7	p.c. Vishnu	635 0

NEW YORK COTTON

Bombay, June 11.

On Monday the New York cotton futures market was easier in the absence of any important buying and also by favourable weather but later advanced partially on short covering. Bombay selling contributed to the early fall before the final recovery Producers' Pool cotton stock is now 818,000 bales and 675,000 spot and futures respectively.

There was some selling by the Cotton Pool for near months against purchases of distant deliveries weather reports were favourable and in view of legislative uncertainty, there was less desire to operate.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The market opened at a decline of 10 points with October 11.29. Prices recovered one point from the opening level and October was quoted 11.30 which was the highest level.

Later on there was steady flow of selling orders and prices eased off by 10 points from the highest level and October reached the low level 11.20 for the day. At this level there was some short covering which improved prices 5 points and the market closed at a net decline of 14 to 9 points. Spot cotton prices declined 10 points at 11.95c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was easy and closed at a decline of 10 to 7 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced 10 points at 12 cents.

INDIAN SELLING.

Indian selling figured in yesterday's decline in absence of any inspiring news. Weather reports continue fairly favourable state Messrs. Stern. Some disagreement in the Senate over the modified N. R. A. is reported and confusion still continues in the several legislative programmes. The Pool's present stocks are estimated at 818,000 Bales and holdings in futures 675,000 Bales.

The American spinners are reported to be meeting this week to consider further curtailment of their production. Foreign and domestic demand for spot cotton remains indifferent.

With an expected fairly favourable weather report to be issued to-morrow, we see no encouragement to buy, but for quick turns would rather sell for small profits.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October highest 11.30—69 (10 a.m.).

N. Y. October lowest 11-20—19 (12-12 p.m.).

Messrs Chunlal Mehta & Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York.—Pool sold nears bought distants. Market otherwise quiet.

New York.—Weather conditions are favourable. Think that the market is in an unsound condition. Covering by shorts has caused a weak technical position unless 12 cents loan is extended which seems to be very unlikely. Think prices will decline.

New York.—Weather is more favourable. Indifferent demand. Trading is narrow due to legislative outlook which is uncertain.

Messrs Patel Brothers have received the following cable from New York Cotton Exchange Service:—

America: Cloth markets still slow due N.R.A. uncertainties, manufacturers to meet next week to determine policies, cloth shipments good on past orders, but new sales below production which continues severely curtailed at recent levels. England: Demand slow. Turnover restricted small lots. France: Sales again below production. Germany & Italy Unchanged.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, June 10

July 1935	.. ..	11.56—13
October 1935	.. ..	11.25—14
December 1935	.. ..	11.28—10
January 1936	.. ..	11.29—11
March 1936	.. ..	11.34—10
May 1936	.. ..	11.38—09
Middling Spot	.. ..	11.95—10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York June 10

July 1935	.. ..	11.52—10
October 1935	.. ..	11.22—10
Dec. 1935	.. ..	11.21—07
Middling Spot	.. ..	12.00—10

NEW YORK.

New York. June 10

New York, Noon Call—

July 1935	.. ..	11.53
October 1935	.. ..	11.23
December 1935	.. ..	11.23

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York. June 10

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	2,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	3,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	8,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Bombay, June 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Exchange was closed to-day. The market will open to-day and expected opening prices will be 2 points below previous close.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, June 10

Broach J/A opening 227 3/4; highest 227 3/4; lowest 227 1/4; closing 227 1/4
Broach A/M 1936 opening 213; highest 213; lowest 212 1/2; closing 212 1/2
Oomra July opening 205 1/2; highest 206 1/2; lowest 205 1/2; closing 206 1/2
Oomra D/J opening 189 1/4; highest 190; lowest 189 1/4; closing 190
Bengal July opening 143; highest 143; lowest 142 1/4; closing 142 1/4
Bengal D/J opening 136 1/2; highest 137 1/4; lowest 136 1/2; closing 137 1/4
Tejimandi for Broach J/A 1935 (30-6-35) Rs. 6
Tejimandi for Broach A/May 1936 (31-3-36) Rs. 31 3/4
Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-6-35) Rs. 5 1/4

WORLD COTTON PARITIES

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool:
July 146 October 119 January 107
March 102 at Cross Rate 4.92 3/4
Bombay Liverpool:
Broach J/A 226 Liverpool July 6.34 Rs. 50 1/4 at Exchange 1/6
Bombay Liverpool:
Broach A/M 1936 211/4 Liverpool May 1936 6.00 Rs. 49 1/2 at Exchange 1/6
Bombay New York:
Broach J/A 226 New York July 11.56 Rs. 35 at Cross Rate 4.92 3/4
Bombay New York:
Broach A/M 1936 211/4 New York May 11.38 Rs. 46 at Cross Rate 4.92 3/4

WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT

East: Generally cloudy. Georgia fair.
Central: Fair and warmer in Tennessee.
West: Partly cloudy.

U. S. SILVER CONFERENCE POSTPONED

REALISING IN LOCAL MARKET

Bombay, June 11

The local silver market was easy today on increased selling pressure influenced by private advices about postponement of the U. S. Silver Conference which aims raising prices to 129 cents.

The market opened to-day at Rs. 79/6 for Jeth delivery and declined to Rs. 78/12 on heavy realising. The long liquidation is improving the technical situation and we think it advisable to buy scale down.

The gold market was quiet but steady with restricted business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

Shanghai T T on London was quoted at 1-8 to-day.

Later the silver market was steady with improved demand.

Ready silver	78	12 0
Jeth delivery	79	0 0
Ashad delivery	79	9 0
Ready gold	35	2 9
Jeth delivery	35	3 9
Ashad delivery	35	5 0

PEGGING SILVER PRICES

Pool Selling Cotton

New York, June 10.

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co., New York City, have sent the following cable:—

NEW YORK SILVER.

Renewed drive for 129 peg price.

NEW YORK COTTON

Weather conditions are favourable. Think that the market is in unsound position. Covering by shorts has caused a weak technical position unless 12 cents loan is extended which seems to be very unlikely. Think price will decline.

Continued pool selling reducing present stock of 820,000 plus 700,000 futures to 500,000 total year end.

NEW YORK COPPER.

December 6.92

NEW YORK RUBBER

No. 1 September 12.85.

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, June 10

Spot silver prices were raised to-day by 7/8 cents to 73 3/8 cents.

MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal, June 10

July 73.75 plus 35
September 74.40 plus 35
December 75.25 plus 25

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 11

Following a decline of 14 points in New York cotton futures, the local cotton market opened at Rs. 227 and at Rs. 212 for Broach J/A and A/M positions respectively. There was a marked absence of any important buying and prices declined about annas eight on long liquidation. The market was dull and featureless.

Liverpool market opened steady at a decline of one point. The local market was steady and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A. Rs. 228/4
Broach A/M. Rs. 212
Oomra July Rs. 206/12
Oomra D/J Rs. 189/4
Bengal July Rs. 142/12
Bengal D/J Rs. 137/8

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 11.

Bengal Superfine	162
Bengal Fine	154
Bengal F.G.	147
Sindh-Punjab Fine	154
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	147
Wardha-Hingt	231
Nagpur Savner	233
Pundhurna	218
Yeotmal	216
Arvi	216
Ellichpur	214
Berar	208/210
Khamgaon	210/212
Mulkapur	206/208
Khandesh	204/206
Jalna/Sailu	204/206
Burwah Sanavad	208/210
Broach Fine	233/235
Punjab/American	267/272
Punjab/American mix	247/252
Cambodia	302/307
Compta Good	262/267
Kampala	357
Busoga	355
Jinja	347

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, June 11. Since 1st September

In full-pressed Bales.

	2 days.	This year.
Khandesh	361	250,555
Central India	299	104,566
Barsi and Nagar	161	105,964
Hyderabad-Gaorani	...	45,475
Berar	259	396,014
Central Provinces	...	92,493
Total Oomras	1,080	995,607
Dholera	318	179,806
N. W. Provinces	...	32,648
Rajputana	601	36,575
Sind-Punjab	219	305,077
Broach	...	130,953
Coompta and Dharwar	257	79,939
Westerns-Northerns	238	53,336
Cocoanada	...	205
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	66,626
Persian	...	2,476
American	783	65,360
Egyptian and African	2,754	310,076
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	711
Total	6,250	2,257,855

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 6th June.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	125	340,401
Japan and China	2,386	999,768
Coast Ports	...	26,140
Up-country by Rail	...	205,375
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	...	31,159
Total	2,511	1,602,843

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, June 11.

	Cwts.
Wheat	14,035
Linseed	7,255
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	50
Groundnuts	8,833
Rice	8,936
Myrabollams	514
Cottonseed	673
Gram	1,264
Joowar	1,733
Maize	16
Bajree	442
	Tons.
Coal	180

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, June 11.

	Rs. a. p.
Java ready	13 15 0
May shipment	4 3 6
June shipment	4 3 0
July-Sept. shipment	4 3 0
Oct-Dec. shipment	4 3 3
Saraya sugar	14 0 0
Harinagar	13 15 0
Java spot	4 0 0

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales.	1934-35	1933-34
Receipts to date 10-6-35	4312000	7396000
Receipts Yesterday 10-6-35	2000	6000
Exports to date 10-6-35	4531000	7043000
Stock at Ports 7-6-35	1576000	2767000
Stock Interior Towns 7-6-35	268000	1295000
Stock Liverpool 7-6-35	680000	1007000
Visible Supply 7-6-35	4115000	6059000
Quantity in sight 7-6-35	7874000	11692000
Quantity out of sight 7-6-35	3077000	12186000

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, June 10.

July	0.38 5/8+1/8c.
September	0.84 3/8+5/8c.
December	0.86 1/2+1/2c.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, June 10.

June	12.03+.02
July	12.09+.01
August	12.16+01

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, June 10.

September	2.44+.01
December	2.50+.01
March	2.22+.02
May	2.27+.02

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, June 10

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

	Dollars.
Amer Forn Power Com	4
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P	19
Electric Bond Common	8
Consolidated Gas	24
American Tel and Tel	129
Western Union Telg	31 1/2
Radio Corporation	5
New York Central	16 1/2
Erie R R	8
Union Pacific R R	101
Great North Pfd	16
Distillers Seagram	17
Bethelehem Steel	26
United States Steel	33
Int Nickel of Canada	28 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	15 3/4
Kennecott Copper	19
International Harvestor	40
Ford Motors of Canada A	24
General Motor	31
Socony	13 1/2
Chase Bank	23 3/4
National City Bank	22 1/2
Sun Life of Canada	375
Celanese Corp of Amr	23

Total business 1 million

Market dull and mixed at the outset but rallying near close. U. S. Steel Corp May shipments 598900 tons.

QUOTATION'S OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchant's Association.)

Bombay, June 11

		Rs. a. p.
KHADI—		
Textile	per lb.	0 7 9
Bradbury	,,	0 7 0
E D S Group	,,	0 7 3
Sassoon	,,	0 7 3
Century	,,	0 7 0
Toyo Podar	,,	0 7 9
Great Colaba	,,	0 7 3
LONG CLOTH (full weight 38-40)		
Gangaghat	,,	0 0 0
Madari Brand	,,	0 10 0
Moon	,,	0 0 0
Daud Saheb	,,	0 10 1¼
LONG CLOTH (Light Weight)		
No. 5202/5303		
Western	,,	0 11 1¼
Hindustan	,,	0 0 0
Century	,,	0 10 7½
LONG CLOTH X Quality		
Apollo	,,	0 10 0
Century	,,	0 10 1¼
Jam	,,	0 10 3
Jam Mill (Sholapur)	,,	0 10 3
Textile	,,	0 10 1¼
Spring	,,	0 10 1¼
Swan Finlay	,,	0 0 0
Digvijay	,,	0 9 9
LONG CLOTH Satin Calendar 34-42 In.		
Textile (Hand)	,,	0 9 7½
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 9 7½
Century (Bugal)	,,	0 9 6
Pahlad Siwala	,,	0 9 6
Hindustan (Tiger)	,,	0 9 6
Western 22½-92½ (Circus Horse)	,,	0 9 6
Digvijay	,,	0 0 0
Tyuri	,,	0 0 0
Bharat Mill	,,	0 9 1½
Sundri	,,	0 0 0
Jubily	,,	0 9 1½
HIGH CLASS LONG CLOTH		
Alexandra 548	per piece	7 0 0
Alexandra 542	,,	6 12 0
Kutiya	,,	5 8 0
4141	,,	6 8 0
50050	,,	4 14 0
561 Century	,,	0 0 0
7171 Shapurji	,,	0 0 0
LONG CLOTH VEGETABLE		
Apollo	per lb.	0 9 1½
Century	,,	0 9 0
Digvijay	,,	0 8 9
Moon	,,	0 9 0
Union	,,	0 9 0
Surrodaya	,,	0 8 9
SALITA		
1215 Manchester	,,	0 8 4½
1215 Kalyan	,,	0 8 4½
1215 Madhusudan	,,	0 6 0
1215 Sassoon	,,	0 8 4½
DHOOTIES 7—8—9 Yard		
Spring Mill (Balance)	,,	0 11 0
Crown	,,	0 11 1½
Western	,,	0 0 0
Hindustan	,,	0 0 0
Barsi	,,	0 9 6
Western	,,	0 10 4½
Crown 4310	,,	0 10 10½
GIN COLOURED.		
B 1515 Ratilal	per piece	8 4 0
1415 Ratilal	,,	7 6 0
1573 MBW Century	,,	8 8 0
DHOOTI MAHIN 44x10		
115 City	,,	0 0 0
115 Hirji Kurla	,,	0 0 0
115 Victoria	,,	0 0 0
2142 Western	,,	0 12 6
LEPAD Big Size.		
Crown	per lb.	0 9 10½
Edeso	,,	0 9 6
Century	,,	0 9 6
Tax	,,	0 9 6
Hindustan	,,	0 9 10½
Daud	,,	0 0 0
Rechal	,,	0 9 6
Western	,,	0 9 7½
Union	,,	0 0 0
Apollo	,,	0 9 6
Jam Mill	,,	0 9 3
Jacob	,,	0 9 6
Digvijay	,,	0 9 0
LEPAD SMALL SIZE		
Century	per piece	0 9 6
Tex	,,	0 9 6
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14		
Pahlad 8711	,,	0 11 0
5250 I. Keshri	,,	2 5 0
9312 Sassoon	,,	2 0 6
8712 Gold	,,	0 0 0
8712 Solapur	,,	0 11 0

COPPER AND YELLOW MARKET

BOMBAY MARKET.

Bombay, June 11.

Y. M. Sheets 4'x4'x21 at Rs. 32; 28/112 at Rs. 31-8-0.
Copper Sheets 4'x45x21/112 at Rs. 35-8-0.
Copper Asho Rs. 36-12-0.
Y. M. Asho Rs. 33 (nominal).
Tone:—Steady.
London market closed.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS.

Bombay, June 11

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 94/12
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 94/12
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 107
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 107
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 117/8
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 117/8

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 105/14
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 117/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 107/12
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 101/7

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH).

3 per cent 1941 101/2
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 102/8
4 per cent 1943 107
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 112/12
5 per cent 1939/44 108/10
5 per cent 1940/43 109/13
5 per cent 1935 100/6
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/6
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 101/4

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4 per cent B P T 1974 102/8
4 per cent M Deb 1974 102
5 per cent M Deb 1939 114
6 per cent M Deb 1954 126
6 per cent K P T 1956 126
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 105/8

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government Paper opened to-day at Rs. 94/9 and after declining to Rs. 94/7 advanced to Rs. 94/12. The undertone of the market was firm.

London market re-opened at unchanged and in the local market there was some profit-taking and 3 1/2 per cent paper was quoted at Rs. 94-9-3.

BUSINESS HOLIDAYS

On account of Zarthost-no-Diso, a Parsi holiday and Id-e-Milad a Mahomedan holiday, all local markets will remain closed on Friday the 14th inst.

WIDESPREAD RAIN IN N. INDIA

Forecast Of Thunderstorms

POONA, June 11.

Monsoon has strengthened in Lower Burma and locally heavy rain has fallen in Tenasserim. Thunderstorms caused widespread rain in northern India, Deccan and Mysore and local rain in the eastern part of the Central provinces and north Madras coast with few falls in Upper Burma and South Madras. Western disturbance caused local thundershowers in Kashmir and widespread dust storms and thunder storms in North West Frontier Province and Punjab. Maximum temperature continues to be above normal in the United Provinces and in and around east Central Provinces.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL

Port Blair two inches, Tavoy five inches, Toungoo three inches, Amherst two inches, Mergui one and a half inches, Bassein and Maymyo one inch each, Akyab three-quarters of an inch, Jessore, Calcutta, Chaibasa and Balasore two inches each, Mymensingh one and a half inches, Chanda quarter of an inch, Sonamarg half an inch, Srinagar and Gulmarg quarter of an inch each Anantapur two inches, Bangalore and Bellary one and a half inches each, Madura one inch, Gulbarga (Hyderabad, Deccan) and Khandala three-quarters of an inch each, Bombay, Karwar, Belgaum, Raichur, Mangalore, and Muslipatam a quarter of an inch each.

Forecast: Nearly general rain will continue in Lower Burma. Fairly widespread thunderstorms and rain will occur in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa east United Provinces, east Central Proivnces, Deccan, Mysore, Malabar and Konkan. Scattered thundershowers are also likely in Upper Burma, Assam and Kashmir.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 11-6-1935.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.024 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a. m. 84.6 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a. m. 79.1 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 92.4 degrees 4.1 above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 79.4 degrees 1.2 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 77 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N N W

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 187 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 19 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 8

Rain in 24 hours 0.23 inches

Total rainfall during the month 0.36 inches

Total rainfall during the year 0.38 inches

Weather remarks: Thunder, lightning and rain

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 11-6-1935.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (3-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 88.0deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.97 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.75 inches

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

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BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY JUNE 12, 1935

New Quetta In Couple Of Months?

City To Be Reconstructed Outside Earthquake Zone

KARACHI, June 10.

The "United Press" understands from reliable sources that the ruined city of Quetta will again be revived in a couple of months.

Every effort in the meantime will be made to clear away the debris and complete the salvage work.

The 'quake shocks were felt this time in an orbit of 130 by 25 miles, which is regarded as the 'quake zone. The new city will be constructed away from this dangerous zone, near about Chaman. In the buildings also some other material, probably 'quake proof, will be used.

About 8,000 refugees who are scattered at present all over Sind will be taken away back to Quetta and provided some sort of cheap houses.—United Press.

The Municipal School at Karachi has been turned into an Emergency Hospital for those injured in the Quetta earthquake.

NO RIGHT TO HELP COUNTRYMEN!

KARACHI, June 10.

Acharya Kriplani, Sjt. Jairamdas Daulatram and Dr. Choitram Gidwani made speeches on the Quetta earthquake and the consequent developments, at a public meeting held under the auspices of the Shikarpur Congress Committee.

Acharya Kriplani said that as a slave nation the people of India have no right of even entering Quetta and alleviating the miseries of their suffering brethren. He was specially, he added, deputed by Babu Rajendra Prasad to see as to what was the actual condition there, and to arrange for rendering relief accordingly.—United Press.

AGENT'S MIRACULOUS ESCAPE

QUETTA, June 10.

It is now revealed that Sir Norman Cater, Agent to the Governor-General at Quetta, had a narrow and most miraculous escape from death on the fateful night when the 'quake shock was felt.

At the time of the 'quake he was sleeping on the ground floor in the Residency. Simultaneously with the first jerk he rushed out of the room. Hardly had he crossed the gate while the bed room was razed to the ground.—United Press.

VICEROY'S FUND TOTALS Rs. 14,95,000

SIMLA, June 11.

To-day's total of the Viceroy's Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund is Rs. 14,95,000 which includes Rs. 10 lakhs donated by the Government of India.

Other large donations are the Maharaja of Morvi and his family Rs. 11,500, the Maharaja of Kolhapur Rs. 5,000, the Maharaja of Jind Rs. 5,000, the Army Headquarters Rs. 2,500 and the Indian Football Association Rs. 2,500.—A. P.

NIZAM'S FURTHER CONTRIBUTION

SIMLA, June 11,

The Nizam of Hyderabad has sent a further donation of Rs. 15,000 to the Viceroy's Earthquake Fund in view of the further information now available showing grave loss of life and property and widespread distress caused by the earthquake.—A. P.

PROVISION FOR 100 ORPHANS

Delhi Institution's Gesture

NEW DELHI, (By Mail).

The Board of Trustees of the Sanatan Dharma Orphanage, Churiwalan, Delhi, has decided to accept 100 orphans (boys and girls) whose parents died in the Quetta earthquake, and whom there is no body to look after. This orphanage is duly recognised and aided by the Municipal Committee, Delhi, and is open to Hindu orphans of all sects.—A. P.

POSTAL FACILITIES FOR QUETTA RELIEF

SIMLA, (By Mail).

A comprehensive idea of the special steps taken by Postal authorities in connection with the earthquake situation may be gathered from the following:—

"Orders have been issued to all offices in India and Burma directing them to deliver without taxing all unregistered articles posted at Quetta, Mastung and Kalat (all places in Baluchistan which have suffered from the earthquake) if such articles are either unstamped or understamped. The orders apply to inland as well as to foreign articles, whether intended to be conveyed by air or by surface route.

With effect from the 8th June the booking of ordinary telegrams also has been reopened, and, as a further concession, ordinary telegrams have been ordered to be accepted and despatched as if they were express telegrams, on Sunday, the 9th June.

Orders have been issued not to charge money order commission on contributions to the Earthquake Relief Fund sent to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy.

The Director of Posts and Telegraphs now in Quetta has been ordered to prepare a nominal roll of the casualties (dead and injured) of the employees of this department at Quetta, Mastung and Kalat.—A. P.

'QUAKE RELIEF

Hyderabad To Call Public Meeting For Raising Fund

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Dn.) June 11.

The Quetta 'Quake Relief Committee, at its committee meeting, held last evening, has resolved to hold a public meeting, under the presidency of Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur, President, Executive Council, for collecting funds. So far Rs. 17,225 have been sent to the Viceroy's Fund.

FRONTIER MAIL ROBBERY CASE

Intermediary Who Disposed Of Gold Gives Evidence

RAWALPINDI, June 7.

Several bankers and goldsmiths of Rawalpindi and Hasanabdal were examined to-day on behalf of the prosecution in the well-known "Frontier Mail Gold Robbery Case" against Ajab and seven others of Hazara district for the alleged offence of committing robbery in the running train between Amritsar and Jullundur by Mr. Luthra, Special Magistrate Lahore who held his court to-day in the Railway Police office on Pindi station platform. Rai Bahadur Pandit Jawala Parshad, Public Prosecutor assisted by S. Bhag Singh court D.S.P. represented the Crown while Mr. Ram Nath Divan appeared for the defence on behalf of Dr. Kitchlew.

INTERMEDIARY GIVES EVIDENCE

Hukum Chand, a goldsmith of Rawalpindi, who worked as an intermediary for disposing of the gold, deposed that he had been to Hasanabdal to bring his wife, when Khan Mohammad, accused, with his brother-in-law came to his father-in-law to request him to purchase some gold which the accused is stated to have brought from Mesopotamia. The witness accompanied by Ramchand hastened to the accused's village and purchased some gold at the rate of Rs. 25 per tola which they later disposed off at about Rs. 35 per tola, the profit of ten rupees a tola was equally shared by the three goldsmiths. Questioned further the witness said that he made two more purchases from the accused at Rawalpindi at the same rate, the profit from the sale of which was pocketed by him exclusively. Concluding his statement, the witness stated that the police recovered the entire profit from him during the investigation of the case.

Ram Chand, his accomplice, Guranditta, Mal his father-in-law Gurdas, another goldsmith, all corroborated the statement of the previous witness on material particulars.

The Court then recorded the statements of various 'Pindi bankers, who produced their books and vouchers to support the statement of the chief witness in having purchased gold from Mukum Chand and other goldsmiths at the then prevailing market rate.

The case was then adjourned to the next day for recording evidence from Haripur.—A. P.

CRUISER'S NEW JOB

To Carry Chinese Art Treasures To London

SHANGHAI, (By Mail.)

Chinese art treasures valued at millions of pounds will leave Shanghai aboard the British 10,000-ton cruiser, "Suffolk", when she sails for England on June 8 to refit.

Numbering about 1,000, they are destined for the Exhibition of Chinese Art opening at Burlington House, London, in November, and they include some of the rarest works of art ever produced in this country, many of them dating from thousands of years before the Christian era.

The task of packing the brittle treasures to safeguard them from harm during the voyage has been carried out under the expert supervision of the museum officials.

Each of the 1,000 pieces will be transported in a separate box lined with cotton-wool, while the boxes themselves will be placed in stout crates numbering about 150.

The exhibits will include about 108 examples of Chinese porcelain, 61 pieces of jade, many fine bronze articles, ranging from cooking utensils to musical instruments, rare books paintings, tapestries and embroideries, and several productions of that peculiarly Chinese art, calligraphy.—Reuter.

BAN ON ALWAR TO CONTINUE

Question Of Maharaja's Return To State Does Not Arise At Present

(From Our Correspondent).

INDORE, June 11.

Enquiries in responsible quarters reveal that there is no truth whatsoever in the report emanating from Ahmedabad, appearing in "the National Call" of the 9th instant, that the Government of India have decided to remove the ban on the Maharaja of Alwar's entry into the State.

The question of the Maharaja's return to the State, it is authoritatively stated, does not arise at present, as the Government of India, it will be recalled, announced in a communique last year on its attention being drawn to similar reports published by certain newspapers, that the Maharaja's exile will be for an indefinite period in view of the paramount power's undertaking to rehabilitate the finances of the State and to restore the peasantry crushed under the dead weight of heavy taxation during the Maharaja's rule, to a measure of prosperity, which task stated the communique, cannot be accomplished within a measurable range of time.

Far from any pressure being brought to bear upon Lord Willingdon by the Maharajas of Mysore, Kashmir and Patiala, as the Ahmedabad message suggested, the Maharaja of Jhalawar's proposal for an influential deputation of Princes to call on the Viceroy, mooted during the last Chamber session, was abandoned on the advice of higher authorities.

The Maharaja of Jhalawar's active association with Alwar and his interest in this matter has, it is stated, no been viewed with favour by the Political Department and has, on the other hand, it is believed, brought him snubs.

BIHAR SATRAP'S VISIT TO SIMLA

Likely To Discuss Orissa Separation Question

RANCHI, June 11.

It is understood that H. E. the Governor, accompanied by Lady Sifton and personal staff are going to Simla on June 23 to pay a visit to the H. E. the Viceroy.

It is likely that advantage might be taken of this opportunity to discuss matters connected with Reforms, particularly the separation of Orissa.

His Excellency and party will return here on July 1.—A. P.

OSMANIA UNIVERSITY

To Be In Charge Of Political Member

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Dn.) June 11.

It is understood the Osmania University, which was under the Military Member, is now transferred to the Political Member. It will be recalled in the recent changes in the Executive Council Mehdiyarjung, Political Member, was given Education work in addition to his own duties.

NO IMPERIAL COUNCIL

MacDonald Said It Will Not Serve Any Purpose

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

The question of setting up of a permanent Imperial Council in London, as a means to improving contacts between the various branches of the Empire, was raised here in the House of Commons.

Captain Fuller, Conservative, M.P. for Manchester, asked the Prime Minister whether in view of the ease with which personal contact with representatives of the Dominions has been possible since their gathering here for the Jubilee, the establishment of a small Imperial Council to discuss and suggest solutions to Imperial problems was contemplated.

The Prime Minister, Mr. MacDonald, replied in the negative. "His Majesty's Government," he said, "are always ready to consider any practical suggestion for supplementing the present arrangements for consultation and co-operation between this country and the Dominions. I doubt, however, whether the establishment of a formal permanent body on the lines suggested by my Hon. and gallant Friend (Captain Fuller) would be generally accepted or materially assist in securing the object desired".

Captain Fuller: "Has the right Hon. Gentleman obtained the views of the Dominions on this matter."

The Prime Minister: "I think it is quite unnecessary to obtain their views, because I happen to know exactly what restrictions they would show if His Majesty's Government made this proposal to them."—Reuter.

SEVA SAMITI'S RELIEF DRIVE

N. W. F. P. Branches Asked To Meet Needs Of 'Quake Refugees

ALLAHABAD, June 11.

Mr. S. R. Bhartiya, the Organising Secretary of the All-India Seva Samiti, has telegraphically instructed the branches of the Samiti in the North-West Frontier Province and the Punjab, asking them to render help to the Quetta refugees by supplying food, clothing, shelter and medicine.

An anonymous subscription of Rs. 25 has been received by the Seva Samiti.

It is expected that more medical arrangements will be made in the local Samiti Hospital for receiving the injured.—United Press.

(Continued from column 7)

was the common querry addressed to many. And the answer with slight variation was nearly always, 'Myself and my daughter'. But my wife and two brothers have been killed, while I have no news of my mother and uncle." And so the tragic record piled up.

"And going down the line that night we heard the following remark at the station of Mach, from a fellow passenger: 'I had a big property in Quetta. It is all lost. But God is great: my son is safe."—A.P.

REMARKABLE FORTITUDE OF 'QUAKE SUFFERERS

Onlooker's Tribute To Relief Work By Authorities

SIMLA, June 10.

"The bravery, fortitude and endurance of sufferers is beyond all praise. This applies especially to Indian survivors from their shattered graveyard, which was the city of Quetta. Many lost their families and all their worldly possessions, but nowhere did I hear any cry or any complaints.

This is one of the many human touches contained in a graphic account of the grim tragedy as related by "A responsible British Onlooker" who chanced to arrive in Quetta 36 hours after the earthquake had occurred.

The Onlooker was travelling with his wife from Persia to India. Fate had ordained that they should travel by lorry on the evening of 1st June on account of the damage done to the branch railway line by the disastrous shock of 31st May.

The first authentic news they had of the disaster was from an Indian official who was driving in a small car from the scene of the earthquake; and his account, though gruesome, only proved to be an underestimate.

HEAP OF TUMBLED MASONRY.

"The evening was closing in, and, before darkness fell, we entered upon the edge of the stricken zone. It was remarkable to note how well-defined were the fringes of this area. Within a few miles we passed from villages which were in a state of relatively complete preservation to others which were mere heaps of tumbled masonry. Some six miles from Quetta the road had subsided in many places and we were struck by the immediate precautions which had been taken. The yawning cracks were already fringed with white-washed tins to warn the traffic. Although it was dark, by the headlights of our lorry we could see that every building and every wall was flat. Through the trees, the ruined bungalows showed up in fantastic outline: heaps of bricks and twisted corrugated iron sheets."

NO QUARTER FOR LOOTERS

"Learning from the military patrol at the barrier that the district headquarters and the whole administration were being conducted from the Club lawn, we proceeded thither. Near the Residency we saw a group of tribesmen under arrest, indicating that no half measures were being taken with looters. Later we learnt that the prison had been destroyed. The Club lawn was a hive of activity—wireless tenders, signal orderlies, field lighting sets and despatch riders coming and going, while groups of officers of all ranks conferred and issued instructions, moving about with a quiet efficiency, notwithstanding the fact that none of them had had more than four hours' sleep for 36 hours."

SALVAGE PARTIES GET BUSY.

The Onlooker proceeds: "We spread our bedding on a corner of the lawn and spent a night of fitful sleep, disturbed by occasional earth tremors and the constantant passage of lorries and motor-cycles. The morning showed the full grimness of the scene which seemed strangely unreal and dreamlike. A convoy of lorries drew up to take salvage parties to the city to relieve those who have been digging all night. Warm weather rendered the task of rescue more difficult for the corpses were already decomposing rapidly. The digging parties went about their task with disinfectant pads tied over their mouths. In the city and bazaar, not a house remained standing. The survivors were concentrated on the Racecourse, where they were rationed by the Military. No food was available from any other stores.

LITTLE DAMAGE AT CANTONMENT.

"We visited a part of the Cantonment to get petrol for our lorry. The extent of the damage lessened considerably as we proceeded North, though a majority of bungalows were cracked and damaged. Every one was cleared of the building. It was indeed fortunate that the Cantonment, M. T. Lines, and the Supply Depot, in particular, suffered little damage. Had these also been stricken by the earthquake in the city, it seems certain that the number of the rescued would have been but a fraction of what it has been.

It is no exaggeration to say that the vast majority of the survivors owe their lives to this fortunate chance, to the fact that the water supply did not break down, and that it was possible to draw on the mobilisation stores of an important garrison as well as to the untiring efforts of all ranks of the garrison and the remnant of the civil administration. We noticed that the railway was already working again. Eight relief trains were marshalled from various points for the evacuation of the refugees. A dressing station was established on the station platform itself for the reception of casualties, either reporting direct or sent down from other temporary hospitals. The effect of outside relief was also beginning to be felt. Additional doctors and medical stores were arriving by every train.

"About 3 p.m., (2nd June) as I was trying to rest for a while another severe shock was felt. I got up and saw that there were vast clouds of dust rising from every mountain peak. It was an extraordinary sight. These clouds must have been caused by dislodged boulders. Immense landslides also occurred to the west of Sariab. In fact, the whole of this valley was filled by dense clouds of dust which overhung it for several hours."

ARRANGEMENTS FOR FEEDING

The Onlooker left Quetta a few hours later by a crowded relief train. Giving his impressions of what he saw all along the route, he writes: "The railway stations showed damage as far as Spezand. I was struck by the efficiency of the arrangements for feeding the refugees. The train halted a few minutes and everyone was given an evening meal. At many other stations down the line crowds of voluntary workers vied with one another in supplying food and milk and giving medical attention to passengers. I have heard criticisms that the lists of Indian casualties might have been issued forthwith. I am convinced by what I saw that this was an impossibility, as the whole administration was an impossibility, as the whole administration was fully occupied in evacuating so many survivors and attending to the thousands of injured. In the fact of the possibility that food problem might become acute and that epidemic disease might break out, the decision not to admit any outside persons to Quetta area was both logical and inevitable."

HUMAN SIDE OF TRAGEDY

The letter of the "Onlooker" concludes, "This description would be incomplete if I did not refer to the human side of the tragedy. There were countless moving scenes. While on the Club lawn at Quetta, for example, a small family group of Sikhs described how they had been sleeping in the upper storey when the crash came. One of them was fortunately buried only up to his waist and was able to extricate himself with his brother and child. They could hear the cries of those buried below, but were certain they must have perished since there was no hope of digging down to them.

"I saw a 'Rover' Scout attending to the injured most sympathetically and attentively, encouraging each as he went along. Treating a much battered youth, he remarked 'It will be all right. Don't worry. You will soon be well'. At another corner of the same garden, I saw a railway official with his head heavily bandaged, taking a grim inventory of the survivors.

"Who is left in your family?

(Continued in column 5.)

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